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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO 114- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

NO WEARING OF GANDHI CAPS IN SHOLAPUR.

MRS. NAIDU STARTS FOR BOMBAY.

To Depart For Navsari To-day.

TAKING CHARGE OF EVERYTHING IN GUJERAT.

Dharasana To Be Raided On Thursday.

From Our Special Representative.
JALALPUR, May 13.

The stage is being set to enact the next step in Salt Satyagraha by the arrangements made to march on the Dharasana Salt Depot. The march of the venerable Abbas Tyebji when accompanied by 58 Satyagrahis from Karadi to Dharasana was however interrupted. Karadi Camp is now empty and "forces are mobilising on the Dharasana front" where also the Government forces are mobilising since yesterday evening. A large number of armed police were kept ready even this morning anticipating a possible "said."

If there was any doubt in any quarter that the incarceration of the first batch of volunteers will prove a deterrent on others the signs in the Satyagraha Camp indicate things to the contrary. Directly the news of the arrest spread like electricity in Gujarat bathees after batches of Satyagrahis poured into Untadi, a village just a mile off from Dharasana.

Emergent Meeting Of "War Council."

(From Our Correspondent)
NAVSARI, May 13.

Pending arrival of Smt. Sarojini Naidu, it is difficult to say what course the leaders here will pursue. It is, however, understood that about 300 volunteers have been mobilised at Dharsana and Mr. Manilal Gandhi and others left Navsari last night. The members of the War Council who are not yet arrested hastened to Dharsana where they are having an emergent meeting

MRS. NAIDU STARTS FOR BOMBAY.

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who was at Allahabad, in connection with the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, had to leave suddenly for Bombay this morning by the Bombay Mail on hearing the news of the arrest of Mr. Abbas Tyabji, she having been nominated by Mahatma Gandhi as his successor after the arrest of Mr. Tyabji.

Mrs. Naidu will leave Bombay to-morrow for Navsari to take charge of the Civil Disobedience campaign.

Mrs. Naidu looked very cheerful, and questioned by a representative of the Free Press of India at the Railway station about her future programme, she said she would take charge of everything in Gujarat in connection with the campaign including raiding operations at Salt Works.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Dharasana To Be Raided On Thursday.

BULSAR, (Camp) Dharasana, May 13.

The village of Untadi near Dongri railway station has been bubbling over with intense enthusiasm. On hearing the news of the arrests of Mr. Abbas Tyabji and his batch of Satyagrahis scores of people have been pouring into the place by every incoming train. About 300 satyagrahis have been thus "mobilised on Dharasana front," where the police armed with lathis and rifles have also mobilised almost in equal strength, under the Deputy Superintend of Police.

Mr. Manilal Gandhi has taken over temporary lead awaiting Mrs. Naidu, who is expected here every moment.

This morning after prayer Mr. Manilal Gandhi announced that they stood by their decision to march on Dharasana on the 15th inst.

"BE PREPARED TO MEET ASSAULTS."

Mr. Narahari Parekh, who has come from Ahmedabad, accompanied by Imam Saheb Bawazir, particularly impressed upon the Satyagrahis that they must be fully prepared to meet assaults and harassments of all kinds. He narrated how Satyagrahis were roughly handled at Viramgam and other places. He also asked them to be thoroughly disciplined like soldiers.

TAKLI PROCESSION.

Yesterday there was a takli procession in Bulsar. About 300 men and women paraded the streets spinning on takli's. Those who had no taklies were not allowed to join the procession.—Free Press.

DHARASANA—ALL INDIA AFFAIR.

—:o:—

Sjt. Tyabji's Longing.

BOMBAY, May 12.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya who returned to Bombay from Navasari to-day, had an interview with Sjt. Abbas Tyabji in the lock-up soon after his arrest. In a message given to her as directions for National workers all over the country, Sjt Abbas Tyabji said he longed to see the work, particularly raid on Dharsana salt works, which has unfortunately to be left unfinished by Mahatma Gandhi and himself owing to their arrests, completed soon. He wanted the raid on the Dharasna salt works to be made an all-India affair, and carried out, not only by Satyagrahi Volunteers, but by the masses whom he wanted to take active part in the "raid" as the Volunteers themselves. Sjt. Tyabji then stressed the need for women also taking actual part in the raid on Dharasna salt works, and he was sure that if they were to come out in large numbers, the problem will be more easily solved than would be the case, if men alone took part in it.

Speaking on Satyagraha movement in general, Sjt. Tyebji wanted the no-tax campaign to be organised all over India, greatest attention being paid to this part of the movement, which he considered as most effective in getting Swaraj. Side by side with this picketting of liquor shops and boycott of foreign cloth shops could be caried on. In conclusion he reiterated his faith in the success of the movement, if the no-tax campaign is launched and carried out all over the country, and opined that Swaraj could be had much sooner than anticipated through this part of the movement.—Free Press.

STIFFENING SATYAGRAHA PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

What Majority Of Provinces Favour.

(Delayed in Transmission.)
ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The Working Committee meets again to-morrow and will take its decision. Discussions lasted several hours and representatives of almost all provinces were strongly in favour of stiffening and extending the civil disobedience programme.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD'S SPONTANEOSTEL HARTAL.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, May 12.

News of arrest of Sjt Abbas Tyabji and party was received here at 10-15 a.m. to-day. All the bazars closed down forthwith. An absolutely spontaneous hartal was observed throughout the City. All the markets and mercantile associations went out ont into a procession as a protest against this arrest with all the leading merchants of the City, the proposal coming from leading members of the Share Bazars without any suggestion from the Congress Committee whatsoever. The procession was half a mile long, and one of the biggest. Never was there before such a spontaneous demonstration on the part of the whole commercial community for the last fifty years or more. All Mahajans were represented, and included among others the Shroff Mahajan, the Share Bazar, Bullion Market, cloth markets, Chemists Association, etc.— Free Press.

SABARMATI PRISONERS.

—:o:—

Protest Against Differentiation.

HUNGER-STRIKE BEGINS.

BOMBAY, May 13.

A telephone message from Ahmedabad says:—

All the political prisoners of Sabarmati Jail have gone on hunger strike since this morning. The strike is a protest against the attempt of the authorities to separate "C" class political prisoners from the others.

When the proposal to put "C" class politicals with ordinary convicts was first known the "A" and "B" class political prisoners protested against it. They are even reported to have offered that all politicals could be treated as "C" class.

But the authorities persisted and so when the "C" class political prisoners were separated from the other politicals, the latter went on hunger strike.. These include Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mahadeo Desai Durbar Gopaldas, Manilal Kothari and Kaka Kalelkar and others.

All mills and shops are closed to-day as protests against the arrest of Abbas Tyabji and his volunteers.—F. P.

JUBBULPUR LEADERS JAILED.

—:o:—

Charge Of Sedition.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
JUBBULPORE, May 12.

Seth Govindass, Dwarka Misra, Ravishanker Shukla and Makunlal Chaturvedi were sentenced today by Mr. J. F. W. Lillie, Additional District Magistrate under Sections 120-B and 124-A (Sedition) to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each count. The sentences are to run concurrently. The fifth accused Vishnudayal Bhargava was sentenced to one years rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A and 109 (abetment).

"KEYSTONE OF IRWIN'S POLICY."

—:o:—

Simon Report Signed.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 13.

Volume One of Simon Commission's report was signed by all members yesterday and sent to Home Office for submission to King.

The "Manchester Guardian" expresses opinion that convocation of Round Table Conference which apparently is keystone of Irwin's policy, in no way belittles work of Simon Commission whose report, it states, will furnish indispensable basis of negotiation.—Reuter.

RAID ON FRONTIER VILLAGE.

—:o:—

Youth Leaguers In 'Red' Uniforms Rounded Up.

ULTIMATUM TO HAJI TORANGZAI

PESHAWAR, May 12.

Katozai, a village in Hashtnagar area in Charsadda Tahsil which is the headquarters of the Afghan Youth League, members of which wear red uniforms, was rounded up to-day by the military and constabulary in order to disarm its inhabitants.

It will be recalled that Katozai villagers have been in league with the Haji of Torangzai, ultimatum to whom by the British Government to clear from the border expired yesterday. The details of the round-up are lacking.—A. P.

—:o:—

FIGHT BETWEEN MUSLIM PEASANTS.

—:o:—

(Delayed in Transmission.)
KARACHI, May 12.

Four persons were killed sion).—Four persons were killed and twelve seriously wounded in free fight with hatchets and axes between Mahomedan peasants of Kakiri village twelve miles from Matli station near Badin in Hyderabad District on Friday.—A. P.

—:o:—

Manmohan Singh Entertained.

—:o:—

KARACHI, May 12.

The Indian aviator, Manmohan Singh was given an "At Home" this evening by the President and Members of the Saree Guru Singh Sabha and Young Men's Sikh Association. An address and a silver casket were presented Mr. Manmohan Singh responded in suitable terms. The Karachi Municipality will vive him an 'At Home' to-morrow.—A. P.

Arrested Under Bengal Ordinance.

—:o:—

DACCA, May 12.

Sachis Sarkar, son of Prof. Satischandra Sarkar, Chairman of the Dacca Municipality and Santosh Chandra Ganguly, and Msc. student of the Dacca University were arrested yesterday under the Bengal Ordinance.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Dr. Chatterjee Jailed.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Dr. Haripada Chatterjee, Secretary, Dacca Civil Disobedience Committee, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment at Contai where he has gone to supervise the activities of the local Congress Volunteers sent in connection with the Salt Satyagraha.—Free Press.

—:o:—

"Basumati" Reappears.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The "Basumati" which resumed publication yesterday, has sent telegrams to Pandit Motilal Nehru, Allahabad, and Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Bombay, stating that as the papers are coming out in all provinces, there is no reason why Calcutta alone should go without newspapers.—Free Press.

3,000 PERSONS DIE.

—:o:—

Victims Of Terrible Earthquake.

—:o:—

NEW VALLEY FORMED AT SALMAS.

—:o:—

TEHERAN, May 12.

Latest information indicates that shocks have become less intense at Tabriz, but are still very severe round Salmas, accompanied by a thunderous noise. All lorries have been commandeered by Government for relief work which is carried on vigorously, but work is hampered as the ground is becoming waterlogged and cars are unable to get near Salmas.

A new valley has been formed between Urumyah and Salmas about two miles wide. It is stated on good authority that death-roll is nearer to three-thousand than two thousand.

Funds have been received by American Mission for relief work. Black water is running into Urumyah lake from subterranean channels which leads population to think that worst is over.—Reuter.

—:o:—

WORKING COMMITTEE. ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

ALLAHABAD, May 12.

The Congress Working Committee is continuing its deliberations since this morning under the presidentship of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the acting President on important political questions. Till the lunch interval, the members had an informal discussion and formal meeting of the Working Committee is being held from 2 p.m. and is likely to last for several hours more.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who is a non-Member has also arrived and is attending the meeting.—Free Press.

PICKETING TO CONTINUE?

Working Committee Discusses Situation.

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

At the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee yesterday held in camera it is understood that there was a general discussion on the different items of the civil disobedience programme.

The questions that came under discussion related, it is believed, to the continuance of the Salt Civil Disobedience campaign, the breaking of forest grazing laws, the picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops, the non-payment of village watchmen's tax in Bengal and Behar, the non-payment of land-tax in Bombay and Madras Presidencies where the Ryotwari system prevails and other similar questions.

One important question which is believed to have been touched in connection with the picketing of foreign cloth shops concerned the present stock of foreign cloth and the cancellation of orders already booked.

The extremist view is stated to be that no concession should be allowed in any case, and picketing should be continued at every shop which sells foreign stork.—A. P.

LAHORE ACCUSED REFUSE TO ATTEND COURT.

"You Are Cowards And Mercenaries."

JUSTICE AGHA DISAGREES WITH HANDCUFFING ORDER.

LAHORE, May 13.

No progress could be made today with the Lahore alleged conspiracy case as the accused, it is stated, have refused to attend the Tribunal.

Mr. Justice Agha Hyder, the only Indian member of the Tribunal, announced in open court, and also put on record that he was not consulted regarding yesterday's order by the Tribunal respecting handcuffing of the accused, etc., and that he entirely dissociated himself from yesterday's happenings.

Mr. Justice Coldstream, the President of the tribunal, then called upon defence counsel to show cause why the case should not be proceeded with in the absence of the accused.

The defence counsel said that they would reply after consulting the accused. Accordingly they have been asked to consult the accused.

The accused Bhaghat Singh, addressing the tribunal said: "You are cowards and mercenaries." The accused protested to the judges against what they called the high-handedness of the police and called upon Indian judges to resign.—A. P.

MARTIAL LAW IN OPERATION.

National Flag Hauled Down From Municipal Building.

CURFEW ORDER.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR MARTIAL LAW, SAY MESSRS. LALJI & WALCHAND.

SHOLAPUR, May 13.

The military took charge of the city this morning under the at 8-30 last night.

Martial law was declared within Sholapur Municipal limits Command of Col. Page.—A P.

NO WEARING OF GANDHI CAPS ?

Military Authorities' Ukase.

BOMBAY, May 13.

According to a telephone message received from Sholapur, the first act after the Military authorities have taken charge of the town this morning, as soon as additional reinforcements which had been sent for from Poona reached the town, was to remove the National Flag which had been hoisted on the Municipal Building.

The Military authorities sent for the Municipal Councillors and explained to them the orders of the Military authorities.

CURFEW ORDER AND BAN ON GANDHI CAPS.

A series of detailed instructions, it is understood, have been issued for the public to comply with. The instrustions, it is reported include among other things prohibition of movement by the public in the streets in the hours between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. and prohibition of wearing of Gandhi caps.

In this connection it has to be mentioned that a series of complaints have been made by the members of the publi of actions by the Police sergeants and Anglo Indian Defence Force Volunteers etc. on those wearing Gandhi caps.

Up to 5 p.m. to-day no untowards incidents have been reported. Efforts have been made to open the bazar to-morrow.—Free Press.

Maharashtra P. C. C On Sholapur Firing

POONA, May 12.

Mr. Panduanna Shiralkar, Vice-President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Hotson, Home Member, Government of Bombay, in connection with the Sholapur firing:

"Public opinion grievously perturned over the firing throughout Sholapur City on Thursday afternoon. I am requesting on behalf of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee that Government will immediatly make independent public inquiry."—Free Press.

VICEROY AND SHOLAPUR TRAGEDY.

The following message has been received by His Excellency the Governor from His Excellency the Viceroy:—"Please convey on my behalf to all concerned my feeling of horror in learning of the foul murder of three police-men at Sholapur. Please convey to their families my sympathy and inform all ranks of the Police of my personal appreciation of the courage and restraint with which they faced the situation which they had to deal with."

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has sent the following message to the District Magistrate Sholapur:—"My Government and I feel sure that whole Presidency will join utmost condemnation of the outrages perpetrated against the Police at Sholapur. Please convey my deepest sympathy to bereaved families and congratulations to the Force on the exemplary fortitude with which they carried out their duties."

MR. LALJI NARANJI & Mr. WALCHAND HIRACHAND ON SHOLAPUR RIOTS.
See Page 6.

GREAT SOCIAL WORKER JAILED.

Shinde Given 6 Months R. I.

POONA CITY, May 13.

Sjt. Vithal Ramji Shinde, leader of the non-Brahmin party and social worker has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Magistrate, Khed, under Section 117 I.P.C., is kept in Yerowda Jail.

Poona observed a complete hartal to-day as a protest against the arrest of Abbas Tyabji's arrest. The shop-keepers took a prominent part in the hartal. Children in batche sare seen moxing about in the City requesting the people to boycott foreign goods and take a vow of Swadeshi. Free Press.

Shiroda Volunteers Released.

SHIRODA, May 13.

All the 95 volunteers who had gone to raid the Shiroda Salt Works were arrested by the authorities, were let off after two hours' detention.

STOP PRESS.

SHOLAPUR CONGRESS LEADERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

SHOLAPUR, May 13.

Sjt. Jaju, President of the local Congress Committee and Jadhav, Secretary, local "War Council," have been arrested. More arrests are expected.—A. P.

SURAT LEADERS SENTENCED.

SURAT, May 13.

The case against Mr. Natverlal Vimavala, who was arrested on last Thursday, came up to-day for hearing before the City Magistrate. He was charged with having given seditious speeches at Dacca Ovara, Ghegharana Chhipwar and Gandhi Chowk, and sentenced to R. I. for 6 months, 5 months and months', the sentences to run consecutively.

Mr. Chhaganlal Saraiya was charged with having made seditious speeches at Mumbaivad and Rughanathapara, and was sentenced to R. I. for 6 months' and 7 months. The sentences to run consecutively.—Free Press.

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Public Notices.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 6006 in respect of 40 Ordinary Shares Nos. 341385 to 341394, 48146 to 48150, 48156 to 48160, 332036 to 332040, 510491 to 510495, 520020 to 520030, 375023 to 375027 and Temporary Receipt No. 6034 in respect of 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 312018 to 312022 and 48151 to 48155 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Thakar Narsi Oomarsi, deceased, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any Claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1 within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Temporary Receipts will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated this 12th May, 1930.

KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for Thakar Ramji Narsi.
725

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 56th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd June, 1930, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Standard Buildings, No. 346, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1929 and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
2nd To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration and
5th. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th May to SATURDAY, the 31st May 1930 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th May, 1930.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Thursday 12th June 1930 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 19th May 1930, on Production of Share Certificates, between the hours of 12-0 Noon and 3-0 P.M. on week days excepting Saturdays and Holidays and on Saturdays till 2-0 P.M. (Bombay Time.)
774

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, the 27th day of MAY, 1930, to TUESDAY, the 10th day of June 1930, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1930.
729

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 14 CERTIFICATES for Shares Nos. 4633|4646 of the Surat Electricity Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Shah Manilal Vadilal, have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the ABOVE CERTIFICATES in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

Name:—SHAH MANILAL VADILAL.
Address:—Hajapatel's Pole, Ahmedabad.
733

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the participating policyholders entitled to vote under the Company's Article No. 88, and the TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company's shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 73-75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) and at 5 p.m. (S. T.), respectively, on FRIDAY, the 30th May, 1930.

(By Order of the Board of Directors),
JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th May, 1930.
727

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership hitherto subsisting between our client Trikamdas Kalidas and Manji Tulsidas carrying on business in Dhoties in Ghadial Lane, Mulji Jetha Market, under the style or firm of Manji Tulsidas, has been DISSOLVED as from this day.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1930.

FERREIRA & VALLABDAS,
Attorneys for Trikamdas Kalidas
728

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 17932|17941 for 10 Shares in the Bombay Uganda Co., Ltd., in the name of Mr. Jamnadas Virji, are LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against the same should intimate to the above Co., within three months from this date, after which duplicate will be issued.
666

NOTICE

POST—HEAD BUTLER, with wide experience, table decoration and banqueting arrangements. Knowledge English essential.

Salary up to Rs. 400 according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered before 15th May, 1930, to the HOME MINISTER, ALWAR STATE.
714

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULALLI ABDULLABHAI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind House, 36 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazandari Land Ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mirza Street (also known as Mirza Oil Street) in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-five square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 588, New No. 2796, Old Survey No. 3157, New Survey No. part of 1933 and Cadastral Survey No. 1282 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 63 and bounded on the East by the property of Afsalbhai Gulam Mahomed, on the West by the property of Abdul Hussein Chatriwalla, on the North by the said Mirza Oil Maker Street and on the South by a sweepers passage.

Dated this 13th day of May 1930.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
731

Public Notices.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

COLONIAL SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

THE DIRECTORS have resolved at their Meeting held on 9th May, 1930, in London to pay an Interim Dividend in respect of Profits for the six months ended 31st January, 1930, at the rate of 1-1.2d. per share, free of Income-tax, equivalent in Indian Currency to 1 anna and 4-1/4 pies per share. This Dividend will be payable on the 30th June, 1930, to the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 26th May, 1930.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th to 31st May, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order,
S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
Bombay, 12th May, 1930.
720

NOTICE.

A Ginning and Pressing Factory at Tirupur (Coimbatore Dist.) to be sold or let for working. Apply P. Box No. 2526, Advertising Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
701

NOTICE

P. C. C. State requests U. L. W. to communicate with him direct.
713

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913,

and

In the Matter of the SHOLAPUR SPG. AND WVG. CO., LTD.

The SHOLAPUR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated and Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and having its Registered Office at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay ..... Applicant

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition presented to the High Court of Justice at Bombay by the applicant Company above named on the 15th day of April 1930, for sanctioning the modified scheme of arrangement between the applicant Company and its depositors approved and adopted at the Meeting of the Depositors of the Company, held on the 25th day of March, 1930, pursuant to the Order made on the 10th day of March, 1930, and annexed to the Report of the Chairman, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, dated the 11th day of April, 1930, so as to be binding on the Depositors of the said Company and the said Company is by an Order dated the 16th day of April, 1930, directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 24th day of June, 1930. Any depositor of the Company desiring to object and to oppose the making of an Order for sanctioning the said modified scheme of arrangement should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Attorney or Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Depositor of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 14th day of May 1930.

PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors to the abovenamed Company.
738

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL LATIF UMAR has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure (since redeemed) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Alli Oomer Street, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty two and three ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 980, New No. 8155, Old Survey No. 1925 and New Survey No. 782 and Cadastral Survey No 3260 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6074 and Street Nos. 142,144 of Alli Oomar Street and 101-109 of Panjarapole Street and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Alli Oomer Street, on or towards the West by the property of Haroon Solomon and Joosub Abdul on or towards the North by the property of Rahimtullah Ebrahim and on or towards the South by the Public Road called Patel Road.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1930.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
730

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Consent Decree passed by the Bombay High Court on 17th April, 1930, in suit No. 1930 of 1929 (Ahmedbhoy Esmailji A. Lalji and others vs. Ahmed Haji Moledina and another), the first defendant in the said suit viz., Ahmed Haji Moledina of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant has been directed inter alia to sell and convey the undermentioned property to our client Mr. RAMJANALLI JAMALBHOY, the 2nd defendant in the said suit. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure since redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying, and being at 4th Marine Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 87-91 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector and of and Revenue under Old No. 683, New No. 3113, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 8385 and Cadastral Survey No. 282, Bhuleshwar Division, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2673 and Street No. 23 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Rocha Bechar, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Karimbhoy Salebhai and on or towards the South by the 4th Marine Lane.

Dated this 13th day of May 1930.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
732

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSHEDJEE ROAD, DADAR, NEAR TILAK BRIDGE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1411 of 1928 (Tribhowandas vs. Bai Rattanbai and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY), WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT No. 1:—All that piece of Pension and Tax tenure land with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Hansali Tank, Dadar, containing by actual admeasurement about 3,446 square yards, but according to the title deeds, about 3,306 square yards and according to the Collector's Bill 3867 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 386, 463, New No. 4144, Old Survey No——, New Survey No. 1/1289, Cadastral Survey No. 216 of Mahim Division and bounded on the East by Tulsi Water Pipe Road and beyond that by B. B. and C. I. Railway lines, on the West by a public passage and beyond that by Hansali Tank and on the North and South by the property of Paul Miranda and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3713 (1) etc. Street Nos. 74, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE of a valuable immoveable property at Khateralli Cross Lane, Thakurdwar Road, Girgaum, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of May, 1930, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Solomon and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Simon Reuben, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Khanderao Vinayak Purandare, the Mortgagor:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land admeasuring about 174-3|9 square yards with a dwelling house thereon, situate at Khateralli Cross Lane, bearing Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 113, New Survey No. 1741, Cadastral Survey No. 410, Girgaum Division, and Municipal D Ward No. 1048 and Street No. 39.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Solomon and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Daud Nency Building, Military Square Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

ANN HARDING
PARIS BOUND
Pathe Picture

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
MICKEY THE MOUSE
SONGS OF MOTHER

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Matinee at 4 p.m. on Saturdays Sunday & Holidays.
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road, (Queen's Rd. End.)
Phone, 41561.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH.

and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
May		
17	Kaisar-I-Hind	11.518
24	Mooltan x	20,847
31	Macedonia	11,120
June		
7	Mantua*	10,946
14	Comorin	16,132
21	Maloja x	20,827
28	Razmak	10,857
July		
5	Ranpura*	16,601
12	Malwa	11,000
19	Naldera x	16,088
26	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2	Morea*	10,946
9	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16	Narkunda x	16,572
23	Macedonia	11,120
30	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6	Ranpura	16,601
13	Mooltan x	20,847
20	Ranchi	16,650
27	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4	Viceroy of India	19,648
11	Comorin x	16,132
18	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1	Rajputana	16,568
8	Naldera x	16,088
15	Ranpura	16,601
22	Morea*	10,954
29	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6	Narkunda*	16,572
13	Viceroy of India	19,648
20	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamer from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both single and return, have been revised and that a forth or "D" rate of £62 from Bombay to London or £58 to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.

The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regarded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 21st May, 1930, and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season Tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so in paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 21st May and 26th July, inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
28th Aug.	DOMALA	8,422
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£1..
B	£60	£1..
C	£56	£..

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
May		
23	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
30	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan.
June		
6	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
July		
4	Rajputana	Colombo China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
29	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
26	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
21	Ranchi	Colombo China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
19	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£106

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
10th May	Chakla	P'bunder, Dwarka, Cutchmandvi & Karachi.
12th May	Vita	Port Okha, C'mandvi & Karachi.
14th May	Bankura	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th May	Varela	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah, & Busrah.
21st May	Karapara	East & South Africa
6th June	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar via Porebunder.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa or Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June/August 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Tursdays, Fridays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Tursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Arrive	Leave
Aw Maru		May
Hakozan Maru		3 Ma...
[illegible]	8 M...	...day
Katano Maru		@...
Rangoon Maru	17 Ma...	...day
Yam[illegible]	20 M...	May
[illegible]		...June
[illegible]		June
Kano Maru		@25 June
*Calcutta Maru	15 Ju...	27 June
Eastern Maru		@ 9 Jul...

*Do not carry passengers
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10000	15 May	2 June
Hakone Maru	10500	28 May	15 June
Suwa Maru	11000	26 June	14 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	11 May	18 May
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June
Tenyo Maru	22000	June	18 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23733.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876).

23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & CO.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,300
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street, BOMBAY

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

	Rs
Capital Subscribed	... 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	... 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	... 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Farjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Magbhai H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of wh-ch may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

L. G. GRAY,
Manager.

ULCERINE

(Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even perated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer, Kandi

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

Life INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per W. Life	000 p. a
Rs. 22-1/2	... 18
Strongest Reserve	11
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.	
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.	
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.	

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12½ per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—SECRETARIES Bombay.

—A SAFE— and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (12 Pills).

Bombay Branch:—
Kalbadevi Road.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

A STOCK-MARKET TALKIE AT EXCELSIOR.

With a laugh and a sneer for trouble and a curse for a weakling, George Bancroft drives his way powerfully and effectively in "The Wolf of Wall Street," the all-talking film at the Excelsior Theatre during this week. The bars of wall Street, the most facinating street in the world, are thrown down in this picture. Here we see the inner workings of the share market, with the stock broker at his best—or worst! with two-fisted virility, Bancroft portrays the "Wolf" of the Wall Street. He is the unscrupulous, self-made, ruthless stock broker who deliberately loses a fortune to keep his faithless wife and her lover from getting it. An intriguing plot, to say the least. Bancroft's acting in this film is of the highest order, and he receives a very able support from Baclanova and Nancy Carroll. The latest issue of the Fox Movietone News and a short comedy complete the programme at the Excelsior, where structural alterations outside the theatre, now in progress, will greatly improve the sitting-out accommodation during the monsoon and also give facilities for an open promenade and winter garden during the fine weather.

RONALD COLMAN IN

"THE RESCUE."

—:o:—

The Empress will screen "The Rescue," that fine film featuring Ronald Colman and Lily Damita which has been such a success during the past week at the Empire. The Edward will show another fine picture in which Tom Mix plays the leading role with the able support, as usual, of his wonder horse, Tony. This film is titled "Silver Valley" and deals with the adventures of Mix when his home-built aeroplane plays havoc on a ranch. There will be special show on Sunday morning at both these houses.

"Night Parade" At Wellington

—:o:—

The management of the "Wellington Talkies" have, for this week secured at a very high cost Radio Pictures all-talking special "High Parade" directed by Mal St. Clair with Huge Trever and Dorothy Gulliver in the leading roles. Those who like fast moving drama intrigue, modern night life and nocturnal revels will find more than enough in this highly entertaining epic of midnight madness. Huge Trevor gives the best performance of his career as the young middleweight champion who almost sells his birthright for a chick and a cheek. In doing so he topples from the pedestal on which his doting father has placed him, but the love of a girl and the fight of his dad regain for him the place he held. As the idol of millions. The whole picture is gorgeously set and takes the audience into the ramifications of after-dark deeds along Manhattan's great White Way- bizarre settings; beautiful girls; bacchanalian revel and other features that write a new page in the history of sound pictures. The programme includes Pathe Gazette and two reels of an all-talking hilarious comedy.

GHATKOPER VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Ghatkoper Village Congress Committee was held on the 10th inst. under the presidentship of Mr. Narielwala, when after having appointed a new finance committee the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"This committee records with pleasure the work of the volunteers who are working in connection with the satyagraha camp and further accepts them as "Congress Volunteers"

This Committee appoints a committee of Mr. Krupal Jiwani, Mr. Ranchhordas Sanghvi and Mr. Parbhudas V. Mehta for publicity and propaganda work in respect of the local Congress Committee, Satyagraha Camp and their allied activities."

GRAIN MERCHANTS ON R. T. CONFERENCE.

"At a Special General Meeting of the Grain Merchants' Association held on 10-5-30 it was unanimously resolved that this General Meeting is unanimously of opinion that under the present political situation of the country, participation in the Round Table Conference by the Bombay commercial community is wholly out of question."

MOTOR DASHES AGAINST BRIDGE WALL.

—:o:—

Occupants Of Car Thrown Out.

A serious motor car accident took place on Arthur Road Bridge which one person lost his life and one seriously injured.

It appears that motor car No. Z5061 was being driven by one Ahmed Nathoo along Arthur Road from Lalbag towards Delise Road. When the car was on the Arther Road bridge. The driver swerved his car suddenly to overtake another car in front, with result that the car collided against the parapat wall of the bridge and the occupants of the car were thrown out on the road. Two men received serious injuries who were removed to K. E. M. Hospital. Mohamad Noormahamad are of the injured men died subsequently in the hospital.

—:o:—

FOREIGN GOODS AND ANTI NATIONAL PAPERS.

—:o:—

Boycott Meeting At Malad.

(Through Malad Congress Committee.)

A public meeting of the citizens of Malad was held in Potdar Estate on Sunday at 9-30 p.m. when Mr. Bhaishanker Dave presided. Mr Jamnadas Eranza and B. J. Mhatre exhorted the people to boycott all foreign goods specially British cloth. The president also requested the audience to boycott the "Times of India," Mhatre appealed to the audience to boycott the "Tibes of India," the "Daily Mail," "Evening News" and "Vividha Vritta."

In the afternoon a demenstration of ginning, carding, sitvering and spinning on Takli and Charka was held at Congress House Malad.

MR. JAYAKAR URGES SPIRIT OF REVOLT.

—:o:—

ERODE, May 10.

The second session of the Madras Provincial Self-respect Conference was held here this afternoon.

Mr. R. K. Shanmugam Chetty Chairman of the Reception Commitee, sair that the movement was the direct outcome of the new national spirit in the country. He strongly pleaded for the abolition of the caste system and added that while pursuing their ideals they would ruthlessly expose the insincerity of pseudo nationalists who talked of political independence but denied the most elementary rights to their fellowmen.

Mr. Jayakar spoke extempore for an hour strongly pleading for liberalising Hinduism and inculcating in the minds of the people the spirit of research, challenge and revolt against social inequalities and injustice.—A. P.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 6.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

NAME OF COMPANY.

Latest prices:—

Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. 1926 Notes £99.

Assam Bengal Railway Ordinary Stock £79.

Attock Oil Co. Ltd. £1-8-9.

Australian 5 p.c. Loan 1925-4 £90-15.*

Burma Corporation Ltd. £9-12-6

Calcutta Tramways Ordinary £0-11-3.

Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-12-6

Eastern Bank Ltd. £6-5.

French 5 p.c. Rentes £20-15.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £112.

Imperial Airways Ltd. Ordinary £1-5-9.

India 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock £62-5.

India 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan 1950-55 £83.

India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock £53.

Indian Copper Corporation Ord. £0-1-3.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land £0-2-3.

Mexican Eagle Oil Co. £0-13.

Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. £0-1-6.

Nitrate Railway Ordinary £5-1.

Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord. £1-16-9.

Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd £0-0-6.

Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly 4 1/2 p.c. Deb. £65.

Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Deb 1934-48 £97.

Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Deb £98-15.

War Loan 5 p.c. 1929-47 £101-10.

Remarks —*Australian Loans ex dividend £2-10.

PROTEST AGAINST ARREST OF ABBAS TYABJEE.

—:o:—

On hearing the news of the arrest of Mr. Abbas Tyabji and his band of 59 Satyagrahis, many towns in India observed hartal. Among the places which observed complete hartal, are the following:—

Surat.

FOR
SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING
Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA
SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Make your teeth
Strong and Healthy
in this natural, scientifically approved way.

DO you know that your teeth are living parts of your body? They will become ill and decay if your body lacks the proper health-building substances. *Calcium*, (lime) for instance.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will conquer calcium deficiency in the body, which is now recognised to be the chief cause of tooth decay and of retarded growth and general weakness in children.

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium food, will provide your body with the extra Calcium needed to make the teeth healthy and strong. But it *must* be Kalzana, for only in this scientifically approved form is the calcium readily absorbed and retained by the body.

Kalzana will, at the same time, conquer all forms of weakness due to Calcium deficiency in the body, such as general weakness, irritable nerves, and, in women, painful functional disorders.

Start a course of Kalzana to-day

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

REPUTATION

The reputation of a manufacturer is a most difficult thing to build up, an easy thing to lose, therefore to a manufacturer of repute his reputation is his most jealously guarded possession, and this is reflected in the uniform excellence of the goods he manufactures.

The house of Merck has been in existence for more than 260 years, and has steadily built up a reputation for purity and reliability unequalled throughout the world. This reputation is behind every bottle of the famous Merck brand of Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) which has been named

MERCKOZONE

for the protection of users who may be offered inferior substitutes when they ask for the well-known MERCK brand.

For all the manifold purposes for which Hydrogen Peroxide is used there is no preparation to equal MERCKOZONE, specify MERCKOZONE always and see that you get it, the product that has a reputation behind it.

ISSUED IN 4 OZ., 10 OZ. & 20 OZ. PATENT BOTTLES.

YOUR CHEMIST CAN SUPPLY IT.
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DIVINE TREATMENT OF **HERNIA** Wonderful Cure without Operation.
Any kind of Hernia either acute of chronic is perfectly cured within a very short time. Directions are sent on production of the detailed condition of the disease with one anna stamp.
Dr. H. C. ROY, Divine Treatment Hall, 91, Amherst Street, Calcutta

Accountancy Profession In India.

A RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

A paper was submitted by Rustom N. Adarbad, G.D.A., before the International Congress of Accountants held at New York in September 1929. The following is the first instalment of the Paper:

Before proceeding with the subject-matter of this paper I beg to express to this International Congress of Accountants the heartiest thanks of the Accountancy Profession in India for giving me the opportunity to submit a paper before the Congress on the Accountancy Profession in India. We in India fully appreciate the efforts of our professional brethren in the West in organising such a happy assemblage of the representatives of the profession hailing from the different parts of the world and hope that the uphill efforts of those who have organised the movement will have their just reward. It is indeed a hopeful sign of progress when Accountants and Auditors from so many countries of the world gather together to exchange their views and experience so as to find out ways and means for the advancement of the profession. During the last generation our profession has made such remarkable progress throughout the world generally as was unprecedented in the history of the profession. India has not remained unaffected by this onward march, and consequently some of the best brains in our country are at present engaged in finding out ways to regulate the profession accorrding to the needs and requirements of the country.

PROFESSION BEFORE 1913.

It was with the growth and development of joint stock concerns in India during the lasft twenty years that the importance of the Accountancy Profession in India was realised. About a generation back, anybody with a smattering of book-keeping passed for a professional Accountant and Auditor. No doubt there were a good many Indian professional accountants and auditors of standing and reputation in those good old days, but most of them were rather slow in realising that accountancy was a profession by itself and not a second string to one's bow for earning additional income. In those days there were comparatively very few professional Accountants and Auditors in India and hardly any educational institutions for giving training in Commerce and Accountancy. Growth of trade and commerce, intensive industrialisation, development of limited liability companies, complexities of Income Tax Law, coupled with enlightened public opinion throughout the country, demanded more and more the services of well trained Accountants and Auditors who could be relied upon by the commercial and the investing public and by Government. The last fifteen years have seen in India not only a large increase in the number of limited liability companies but also an increase in their size and importance and in the range of their activities. These activities frequently extend beyond the limits of a single province and there is now a tendency also for shares in limited concerns to be more widely held throughout the country and also in other parts of the world.

"G. D. A." DIPLOMA.

The chief event during the last half a generation, so far as the Accountancy Profession is concerned was the passing of the Indian Companies Act of 1913, under the provisions of which a limit was determined as regards the class of people who might audit the accounts of public limited companies. As a result of this, Government instituted an Indian diploma called the Government Diploma in Accountancy controlled by the Accountancy Diploma Board constituted by Government. At first G.D.A.'s (i.e. Government Diplomaeds in Accountancy) were comparatively few, but now their number is growing rapidly. In addition to the requirements of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 regarding the qualifications of Auditors, the provisions of such other legislative enactments as the Provident Insurance Societies Act of 1912, the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912, the Musalman Waqf Act of 1923, etc., require that the audits of the concerns regulated by these enactments should be carried out by qualified Auditors authorised in that behalf.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE G. D. A. DIPLOMA.

It may be stated here that under the existing arrangements an aspirant for the Government Diploma in Accountancy must have passed at least an examination in general education that would enable him to get entrance to any Indian University established by law. Thereafter he must study for two academic years at an institution recognised by the Accountancy Diploma Board for giving theoretical training for the Diploma examination in Accountancy, Auditing, Mercantile Law, Company Law, etc., and must produce a certificate in the prescribed form from the head of the institution for the inspection of the Board provided that no such certificate shall be required from a graduate of one of the Universities of India or of the United Kingdom as a graduate is exempted from compulsory attendance at such an institution. In addition to these requirements regarding general education and theoretical training an aspirant to the Diploma must serve as an articled clerk for a period of three years under a practising accountant who must have certain qualifications or status as prescribed by the Government of India. When a candidate satisfies all these requirements and passes the Diploma examination, which is of a high standard, he is awarded by Government, on the recommendation of the Accountancy Diploma Board, the diploma of "G. D. A." (Government Diplomate in Accountancy). Thus the theoretical and practical training for an aspirant to the diploma of G. D. A. covers a period of at least three years in the case of a graduate and five years in the case of an undergraduate. Moreover, he must bear a good moral character and must have attained the age of at least 23 years.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.

One of the main objects of the Government of India in passing the Indian Companies Act of 1913 was to ensure that the accounts of limited companies should be properly audited, and Section 144 of the Act deals with the appointment and qualifications of auditors. The Act leaves it to Local Governments to make rules regulating the grant of certificates to auditors of public companies, and under Section 144 (2) a Local Government may grant either an Unrestricted Auditor's Certificate entitling the holder to act as an auditor of companies throughout British India, or a Restricted Auditor's Certificate entitling the holder to act as an auditor of companies only within the limits of the particular Province over which that Local Government may have jurisdiction. By an arrangement between the Government of India and the Local Governments of the Provinces in India, the grant of Unrestricted Certificates for acting as Auditors of companies throughout British India is is now definitely confined under a Government rule to those who have obtained the Government Diploma in Accountancy referred to above. Apart from these G. D. A.'s there is a second class of Auditors who do not possess the above Diploma but who by reason of long practical experience gained in the past are considered fit by a Local Government to be appointed as Auditors of companies and who have been granted mostly Restricted Certificates except in a few cases where they were granted Unrestricted Certificates. The practice of granting Unrestricted Auditor's Certificates to this class of men has now been definitely stopped, and in near future this class of auditors will obviously disappear owing to retirement or other natural causes and as properly trained Accountants and litors with the hall-mark of Government Diploma in Accountancy become available. In addition there is a third class of Auditors who are members of such institutions or associations of Accountants which are notified in the Gazette by the Governor-General-in-Council under Section 144 of the Act. The members of these notified bodies of Accountants are also entitled to be appointed and to act as Auditors of Companies throughout British India. The following six British bodies of Accountants are notified for the purposes of this Section:—

1. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales;
2. The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors of London;
3. The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh;
4. The Institute of Accountants and Auditors in Glasgow;
5. The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen; and
6. The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

AN ANALOGY.

The audits of public limited companies in India are thus limited to these classes of recognised Accountants and Auditors only. The Indian Company Law in this respect is thus analogous to the Company Laws of the State of Massachussets (America), Norway, and the States of Victoria and Tasmania (Australia) with which some of you may be familiar. I learn that in Massachussets and Norway under their respective Companies Acts every company must have its accounts audited by an Auditor who need not be a qualified, recognised or specialised auditor whereas in the state of Victoria and the State of Tasmania under their Companies Acts the accounts of limited companies must be certified by a Licensed Auditor who has passed a Government examination. Though the audits of public limited companies in India are confined to qualified professional Accountants, it does not therefore, mean that an unqualified man cannot practise or hold himself out as a professional Accountant and Auditor. There is no registration of the Accountancy Profession in India at present and consequently any unqualified man can practise as a professional Accountant provided that he does not act as an auditor of a concern like a public limited company, an assurance company, a Provident Insurance Society, or a registered Mahomedan Charity Trust, the audits of which can be carried out only by qualified Auditors recognised by the State. The title of Public Accountant and Auditor being not protected by law, it is open at present for any man to style himself as such, though he cannot naturally call himself a Government Diplomaed Accountant, nor a Government Certified Auditor.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA BOARD.

Under the rule promulgated by the Governor General in Council under the Indian Companies Act of 1913, a body called The Accountancy Diploma Board has been brought into existence to advise Government in all matters affecting the award of the Government Diploma in Accountancy; and Auditors Councils have also been established in some major Provinces of India to advise Local Governments in matters affecting the issue of Unrestricted and Restricted Auditors' Certificates. Thus two classes of recognised Auditors in India, viz. (1) The G.D.A.'s and (2) holders of Unrestricted or Restricted Auditor's Certificates are brought under the disciplinary control of Government whereas the remaining third class, namely the members of the six British bodies of Accountants referred to above, remain practically without any control of the Government or the public in the country. Such a state of affairs being against public interests has naturally given rise to much dissatisfaction to the public as well as to the profession. Moreover, the members of the Diploma Board as well as the Auditors Councils in the Provinces are all persons nominated by Government and the Accountancy Profession has absolutely no control over them nor has it any voice whatever in shaping its own destinies. As usually happens in such cases, such a system of nomination easily leads itself to many undesirable consequences which are too well known to need any repetition by me here; the intelligent public learns to look upon such a system with scant respect with the resut that the status of the Profession is lowered in the eyes of the public. It is indeed a sad commentary on the system in vogue of regulating the Indian Accountancy Profession that out of seven persons that are nominated by Government on the Accountancy Diploma Board only one gentleman is a professional Accountant and Auditor, the rest being laymen who can hardly be expected to understand our requirements and aspirations or to bring such expert knowledge on the questions that come before them for solution as would beget confidence in the rank and file of professional Accountants. It is, therefore, no wonder that the rot and deterioration which set in the administration of the Accountancy Profession in India became quite apparent to the public, the Government, and Profession alike and widespread demand grew up to reconsider the whole question of regulating the Accountancy Profession from a broader standpoint.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The existing arrangement made under the Indian Companies Act of 1913, which I have referrred to above, were never intended to be more than temporary and transitional. It is the general opinion in our country that the ideal system would be to build up in India an association or associations of Professional Accountants on the same footing as those existing in other advanced countries, as for example, Institutes of Chartered Accountants of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors of London. Such an institution can appropriately make itself responsible for the maintenance of the requisite standard of professional qualification and conduct among its members. Almost all Indian Professional Accountants are firmly of opinion that the time is long since due for having an independent autonomous Indian Institute of Chartered Accountants and Auditors which would be responsible for the regulation of the entire Accountancy Profession in India without any outside interference whatever. In the Report of the External Capital Committee that was appointed by the Government of India in 1924 a similar recommendation for the formation of an all-India Chartered Institute was unanimously made to Government. The Government of India, however, think that it would be desirable to proceed slowly in the matter; and as a first step to the ultimate formation of an association or institute of the kind referred to above they propose to introduce a Bill in the Indian Legislative Assembly for establishing an all-India Accountancy Board at an early date, the ultimate object being the formation in near future of an autonomous association of professional accountants on which a charter may be conferred. The diploma to be given by this Board would connote high professional attainments and would entitle the holders thereof to practise their profession anywhere throughout British India without further permission. This Board would be only a temporary institution of a transitional character, the ultimate object being the formation of an independent and autonomous body of Accountants in India.

(To Be Continued.)

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THE remarkable new Everyman Policy which permits you to stop payment of premiums during illness and provides FREE MEDICAL AID with a Monthly Allowance to enable you to recover rapidly, has been so well received, that we want NEW AGENTS at all District Towns to introduce the Policy.

Handsome First year Commission and Hereditary Renewals to gentlemen producing satisfactory references and good quality business.

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Is a highly refined 100% pure vegetable cooking OIL, untouched by hand throughout its manufacture.

ARGO OIL fried foods in cooking do not absorb oil, and when ready to serve, are ALWAYS EASILY digested.

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		Rs.	a.	p.	
37 lbs.	tins.	17	0	0	per tin
9½ "	"	5	2	0	" "
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2 "	"	1	5	0	" "
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Immediate Remedy brings Instant Relief and that why

PAINODEX
REGD.

is an household necessity. It is supreme Anodyne remedy in cases of rheumatism, headache, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica and all bodily pains. It is superior to all other similar products because it does not contain inferior drugs. Price As. 12/-

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AMUSEMENTS.

MR. K. B. IRANI PRESENTS
ZAREENA PICTURES' PREMIER PRODUCTION

ARABIAN KNIGHT
OR
SHER-I-ARAB

Directed by India's leading Director B. P. MISRA, B. A.

With Miss Eugenie Peterson (Indira Devi) a Lady of Russian Aristocracy and Prithvi Raj, B. A. in the leading roles. This Wonderful Picture showing Splendid Settings, Amazing Situations, Thrills and Stunts, Duels and Dances and the Side Splitting frolics of an imbecile Sultan, will be shortly released.

For Booking Apply to MANAGER,
ZAREENA PICTURES LAL BAUGH, PAREL BOMBAY.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT'S
GREAT ALL TALKING PICTURE.
THE WOLF OF WALL STREET
with
GEORGE BANCROFT.
NANCY CARROLL
OLGA BACLONOVA.
A Revealing Picture of the Money-Maker, who Gambles with Love on the Big Board.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE FAMOUS PICCADILLY CABARET
in
A Brilliant Concoction of
SONGS and DANCES
A High Speed Show Fast and Furious in conjunction with Cinema
BITTER APPLES
featuring
MONTE BLUE
Wits—Mitts—and a Woman mastered.

ROYAL
Opera House
6-30 and 10 p.m.
COSSACK CHOIR
and
BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA.
24 RUSSIAN ARTISTS
in a
Programme of Folk-Songs.
Classical and Operatic Music.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, As. 8, plus Tax.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also
MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA'S
Visit to Hollywood.
When he makes an address in three languages—English, Urdu and French.

RIALTO CINEMA
(Lamington Road)
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Funniest Team
Dane & Arthur
In their latest picture
BROTHERLY LOVE
A laugh riot that even the prison guards couldn't quell!

GLOBE
CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
To-night at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
FRED THOMSON.
in
DON MIKE
NEXT SATURDAY.
Thrill-shot Drama of the Northlands!
RANGER
in
THE ONE MAN DOG
Greatest of the mighty Ranger action show.

TO-NIGHT
and
During THIS WEEK
SURESH FILM CO.'S STUNT PICTURE.
LAUGHING CAVALIER
MEHTA LUHAR PRODUCTION.
AWEINSPIRING STUNTS—PATRIOTIC DEEDS—BRUTAL ADMINISTRATION, ETC.
Featuring
MISS MUMTAZ.
Mr. PRABHASHANKER.
MR. NAVINCHANDRA
see at
KRISHNA
CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE.
NEW CHARNI ROAD.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
presents TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
Super Jewel Production
"VIJAY-KUMAR"
featuring
Famous Stars
Miss ERMELINE
Miss JILLOO
and
Supported by Mr. JAMSETJEE.
Directed by Mr. REDDY.
Photographed by Mr. IRANI.
Daily 4 Shows at 5, 7 9, & 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat. Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3 p.m.
DON'T MISS
Vijay Kumar

BOMBAY, WOMEN'S PROCESSION.

DEMONSTRATION TO GIVE IMPETUS TO SWADESHI CLOTH.

The following appeal has been issued by the women of Bombay:

"It is the bounden duty of every Indian man and woman to support the movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi for the achievements of India's freedom. Our country has wholeheartedly taken up in right earnest the Swadeshi programme. This work is one which women can contribute their good share. If women enthusiastically take up this movement then it is certain that the boycott of foreign cloth will make a speedy progress. It has fallen to the lot of men to do more difficult and strenuous work; and it behoves Indian women that they too should contribute their share in this National Struggle for freedom.

We have, therefore resolved to have a demonstration by means of a public procession of women of all communities with a view to strengthen the firm resolve of our brothers and sisters to boycott foreign cloth and to use only khaddi or Swadeshi cloth. The procession which was arranged for last Saturday had to be postponed for the Idd holiday.

This procession is organised under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindoo Stri Mandal, its Santa Cruz Branch and the Sabsang Mandals of Madhav Bagh, Fort and Shri Ram Mandir. It will definitely start at about 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday), and will pass through the following streets:—Bhuleshwar, Zaveri Bazaar, Mangaldas Market Princess Street, Kalbadevi, Dady Sheth Agiari Lane, Thakurdwar, Prathna Samaj and Girgaon Back Road. Women of all communities are earnestly requested to be present in large numbers at the appointed time.

The appeal is signed by:—Lady Lakshibibai Jagmohandas; Mrs. Shantabai Govindlal; Shrimati Benkorbai Devidas; Shrimati Jhaverbai Laxmidas; Mrs. Vishnubai Tullaram; Mrs. Kalavant Bhavanidas Motiwala, Mrs. Mudrika Anjeria; Mrs. Shantaba Birla, Mrs. Suman Hiralal Nanavati; Shrimati Rashikmani B Desai; Shrimati Chandabai Thakoredas Desai; Shrimati Jamnabai Govindji; Mrs. Kalavant Natverlal Khambhati; Mrs. Urmilla Parekh; Mrs. Kamalaba Damodardas; Mrs. Tarabai Ranchhoddas; Mrs. Sakarbai Mathuradas.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

THURSDAY, May 15.

All-India Journalists and Press-owners' Conference, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar to preside, 11 a.m. (S.T.), Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Committee of the All-Parties Conference will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) and not at the Council Hall as previously announced.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA.

All the members of the "National Militia" are requested to be present punctually at 7.30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, to-day.

JOURNALIST'S CONFERENCE.

DETAILED PROGRAMME.

Reception of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu", President of the Conference at the Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, (Thursday).

2

The open session of the Conference to meet at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

The meeting of the Subjects Committee will be held at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

On Friday 16th instant the open session of the Conference begins at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Council of Bombay's Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday the 15th instant at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress Office.

A meeting of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

THE ADAR FESTIVAL.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal there will be a Public Parsee gathering at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to celebrate the Adar Festival today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Jal Ardeshir Bajan will give reading from Firdoosi's Shah-Nameh and will speak on the subject of the sacredness of Fire. Dr Erach J. S. Taraporewalla, Ph.D., will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. Total amounts offered were Rs. 39,50,000 and Rs 1,48,75,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months' bills at Rs. 98-6-0 and above aggregating Rs. 30,50,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-9-6 and above aggregating Rs. 87,00,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine and three months' bills were Rs. 4-13-4 and Rs. 5/9/9 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 7th May to the 12th May were Rs. 5,50,000 and Rs. 132,00,000 respectively. Intermediate nine and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 14th May to Monday the 19th May at Rs. 98-7-0 and Rs. 98/10/0 per cent. respectively.

Tenders for nine months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 20th May. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 23rd May 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

RUSSIAN CHOIR AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Splendid First Night Performance.

Yesterday the Bayan Russian Cossack choir and Balalaika Orchestra made their first appearance at the Royal Opera House. They certainly provided those present with a musical treat and it is a pity that the house was not filled as it ought to have been. Never before have so well trained a band of instrumentalists and choristers been heard in this city.

The programme consisted of three different parts. The first was chiefly instrumental in which the Balalaika, the national stringed instrument, played a prominent part. Mr. Basil Orloff, the conductor, is to be congratulated on his selection of music as it enabled one to judge the capabilities of his stringed orchestra. Every member is evidently an artist with his instrument and the result was both beautiful and surprising. Mr. Orloff's conducting was brilliant and effective.

Part II of the programme consisted of choral singing for which the Cossacks are justly famed. The choristers were in fine vocal form and their singing of the national military songs was very spirited. Perhaps, the best thing of the night was the singing of that sweet, sad, plaintive melody called "Night Bells." It deservedly drew several encores as did the popular "Volga Boatmen's Song." Such magnificent choral singing has never been heard here before.

The third part of the programme gave an opportunity to individual members of the choir to display their vocal talents. Mr. Popoff is the possessor of a rich resonant bass which he used to the best advantage in the Russian songs he sang yesterday. Some Balalaika solos were played by Mr. Wengeroff. This, evidently, is a difficult instrument to play but Mr. Wengeroff is a master of his instrument and it was quite sometime before he was allowed off the stage as he was repeatedly encored.

The little singing that Mr. Mikhailoff did showed us that he has a tenor of great sweetness and flexibility. In the next programme, it is to be hoped he will be given greater scope to demonstrate his vocal talent.

This company is here for a short while and during its stay a visit to this theatre is more than worth while.

THE DADAR YOUTH LEAGUE

A public meeting under the auspices of the Dadar Youth League will be held to-day at 8-30 p.m. (Wednesday) in the open Maidan, near Tilak Bridge, opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Dadar. Swami Kumaranand will speak on "Effective Resistance of the Recent Ordinance". Pandit Sunderlalji will preside.

—:o:—

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel to-day (Wednesday) at 2,30 p.m. (S.T.) and not at the Council Hall as previously announced.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS OF CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY, May 7.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation, 173,41,74.

Reserve—Coin and bullion:—

In India Silver coin 106,73,53. Gold coin 32,27,62, Silver bullion 3,38,37.

Securities (purchase price) in India 30,57,80, in England 44,42.

THE "HILAL" CASE.

—:o:—

Accused' Statements.

HEARING ADJOURNED TO 20TH.

Hearing was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday morning of the two cases in which Mr. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, proprietor of the "Hilal", a local Urdu daily, and Mr. Abdul Hamid, editor, printer and publisher of the "Hilal", are charged with sedition under Sections 124-A and 153-A for publishing three articles in the issues of the "Hilal" on 6th, 26th and 26th of March under the captions "Congress and Settlement of Hindu Muslim Differences", "New Phase of Mahatma Gandhi", and "Triumph of Truth Over Falsehood". Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan is charged in respect of the last article only which appeared in the "Hilal" under his signature. There is a separate case against him, under Section 124-A, for delivering a speech at Madanpura on the 16th February last.

At the first hearing on the 6th instant, Mr. J. B. Patel appeared for the defence, but yesterday as soon as the hearing was resumed he informed the Court that the accused did not wish to take any part in the proceedings and so he wanted to withdraw himself from the case.

Both the accused filed their written statements

MR. HAMID'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Abdul Hamid in his statement said that in the first article there is nothing that stirs up or attempts to stir up hatred against the Government or incites people to violence. The article is nothing more than an attempt to ridicule the Ali Brothers who have been constantly deriding the passive resistance movement of Mahatma Gandhi and advising the Muslims to abstain from joining the Congress. The proper course would have been for the Ali Brothers to file a complaint against the accused for defamation.

Referring to the second article headed "New Phase of Mahatma Gandhi", the accused pleaded guilty, to the charge of abetting the violation of the Salt Act.

With regard to the third article he said that he received the article and did not care to inquire whether it came from the accused Ali Bahadur Khan or any other Ali Bahadur Khan. In that article also he had criticised the Ali Brothers who, it was alleged, "on receiving from the Government the pension due to Maulana Shaukat Ali had changed their former views and were asking the Musalmans to keep away from the national fight." He pleaded guilty to the charge of inciting Muslims to violate the Salt Act.

MR. A. B. KHAN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan in his statement, declared that as a Congressman he did not want to take any part in the proceedings. In cases of political nature and especially at a time when the war for the freedom of the country was actually being waged no man could expect pure unadulterated justice from the Courts set up by foreign rulers. As an illustration he pointed out that although the original hand-written manuscript of the article alleged to have been written by him had not been produced and although there might be a hundred Ali Bahadur Khans in Bombay, and although the law required that the prosecution should 'prima facie' make out a case, a charge in respect of the article had already been framed, to which he had pleaded not guilty.

NO INCITING TO VIOLENCE.

Referring to his speech at Madanpura he said that it was an attack on Indian capitalism, and after explaining how Indian workmen were sucked of their very life-blood by the capitalists he had shown how British Imperialism always backed up capitalism. He admitted that it might stir up class hatred, but in no way it could be an attempt to incite people to violence or stir up hatred against the Government. During the last eleven years he had the honour of editing as many as nine papers in different parts of the country; and he had been ceaseless preaching the creed of non-violence. It would have served the Government's purpose if they had restricted the prosecution story to incitement of hatred against British rule in India. He would have then willingly pleaded guilty because that was the duty and main occupation of every Congressman at present.

"FUNNIEST PART OF PROSECUTION."

He described the reference to his articles on picric acid put in by the prosecution to show his intention as the funniest part of the prosecution story. He was a scholar of science and what he wrote was common knowledge to the graduates of Science and was being taught in every University in India. Even there he had taken care to assert his belief in non-violence.

He concluded: "The very fact that this prosecution begins only a few hours before the completion of my sentence and that too for an offence to have been committed several months ago throws a flood of light on the real state of affairs and the mind of the Government and even to the casual observer it will be evident that the only object of this prosecution is to deprive the Muslims of this city of the services of a zealous propagandist in the cause of freedom and allow men like the Ali Brothers to play Britain's old Imperial game of Divide and Rule. ("Allaho-Akbar.")

CASE ADJOURNED.

After the statements were filed the case was adjourned to next Tuesday, the 20th instant, when judgment will be delivered.

AMERICA BLESSES GANDHI.

(Continued from page 6.)

around India, behind which Indians could set up their own efficient textile mills and produce cloth cheaper than it can ever be made by hand. By no means! The spinning crusade is an economic war, first against England, second against Japan, third against Indian textile men, and the final victory is to be the destruction of the Machine Age.

With compassion and bitter sorrow, St. Gandhi imagines he has seen the Christian world brutalized and its morals stultified by the Machine. He knows that in Japan (the sole Asiatic nation which has mechanized itself) women now work all night in the textile mills (a scandal against which Lancashire bitterly protests), and in India itself Mr. Gandhi has seen enough of the Machine Age and Big Business to convince him that these things must be destroyed if mankind would save its immortal soul. Yet Historian Upton Close, sympathetic though he is with Asians, acutely as he realises the difficulty of their adjustment to mechanization, believes that upon this point St. Gandhi is butting against a stone wall which may smash him if he butts too hard.

Of paramount significance are these facts. In the last 13 years Japan has risen from supplying 3 per cent. of India's imported textiles to 13.6 per cent.; Great Britain has declined from 97.1 per cent. to 82 per cent. Indian textile mills—anathema to St. Gandhi—now produced 45,2 per cent. of the national consumption.

(To Be Continued.)

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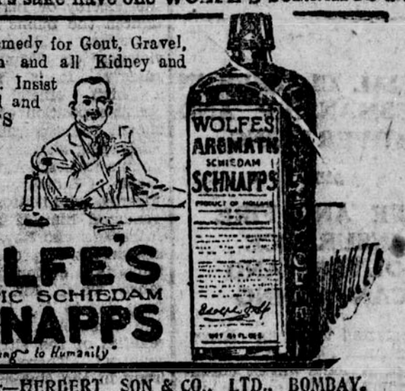

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AMERICAN COTTON

—:o:—

AMERICAN COTTON.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau.)

October	15.24—.06
July	16.44 plus .29

New York, May 13.

The New York cotton futures market opened strong at a rise of 5 points than the previous close. The early advanced was wiped off on more selling pressure stimulated by lower Liverpool cables. During the afternoon a slow decline took place lowest being 10 down. A small rally took place at the close. Finally it was quoted at 15.24—.6.

July ruled strong on Farm Board's manipulation; finally quoting at 16.44 plus .29.

Expectation: Liverpool market is expected to open on Wednesday unchange for October.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Though Cotton Telegraph Information Service. Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, May 13.

Previous Closing Rate	15.30
To-day's Opening	15.35
Difference	plus.5
To-day's Closing Rate	15.24
Difference	—.06

Broach Expectation .. Rs. 265

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, May 13.

Previous Closing Rate	7.90
To-day's Opening Rate	7.96
Difference	plus.16
To-day's Closing Rate	7.94
Difference	plus.14

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, May 13.

Silver Ready	19	3	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	19	2	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 13.

Without Duty	44	5	0
With Duty	53	4	0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1930.

SHILLY-SHALLYING.

—:o:—

The "Manchester Guardian", which is more than ordinarily nervous about the Indian situation, thinks that enough has been said and done on both sides "to call up the war spirit." Whatever else may still the "war spirit" the latest statement of the Viceroy cannot possibly have that effect. It is an insipid document, an official version of well-known or stale facts, containing nothing new except that the London Conference is "contemplated on or about the 20th October". Those who are actively engaged in the National Campaign will be absolutely unconcerned at empty statements like this. But we doubt even if the Setalvads, and Saprus, Jinnahs and Jayakars and other spectators of the struggle, who have been longing for a fresh gesture from the Viceroy will be satisfied with his latest performance or will respond to his piteous "appeal to all persons throughout India" to support Government.

The Viceroy is not correct even in stating facts. He says, for instance: "From quarters as far distant as Peshawar and Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, Chittagong and Karachi, Delhi and Sholapur have come ominous tales of mob violence, of armed murderous raids and of general defiance of lawful authority." Will the Viceroy or his informant enlighten the public as to where there was in Bombay any "mob violence" or "armed murderous raids"? It is amazing that a high official in the responsible position of the Viceroy should be responsible for such a misleading statement. Is it, in the circumstances, surprising if the people of India suspect that the Viceroy, so ill-informed, has surrendered himself entirely to his entourage who have made him an instrument of propaganda against India as is evident from the ignorance which Mr. Benn betrays from day to day, in his replies in the Commons in regard to the realities of the situation in the country? There is unconscious irony in the statement that Government are forging new weapons of attack against the people "to restore, in the eyes of the world, the good name of India for sanity and respect for constituted authority". The people of Egypt and Ireland, to mention only two countries who know the British well enough, will only smile at such puerility. The autocrat more than the friend of India is in evidence in the following: "I have learnt to love India too well to relax my efforts to assist what I hold to be the natural and true development of her political life". If the Viceroy loves Indian freedom and self-determination, he should care more for what the people hold to be their political needs than what I hold to be the natural and true development of her political life".

The correspondence has also been published that recently passed between the Premier and the Viceroy on the subject of the London Conference. But it throws little or no new light on the most important aspects of the Conference such as its scope and terms of reference and the conditions precedent for the success of the Conference. Any statement on or discussion of the Conference without reference to these all-essential points is sheer shilly-shallying. A Moderate critic of Government like Sjt. Purshottamdas Thakurdas has felt constrained to observe: "I wish he (the Viceroy) had not issued any statement if he was not in a position to tell us anything more convincing regarding the earnestness of the British Cabinet to make Indians masters in their own house in connection with everything domestic and internal" No Conference now will be worth anything which does not recognise India's right to full Self-determination and no Conference worth the name is even possible so long as Mahatma Gandhi, and other political prisoners continue to be prisoners. The so-called All-Parties Conference may well take note of this fact. Is it conceivable that any self-respecting Indian would care to or be suffered by the country to negotiate with Gandhiji's jailors?

MARTIAL LAW.

—:o:—

One of the dangers of hill-top Government is that High Authority, far away from the plains, is apt to leave everything to the discretion of the "man on the Spot", to disbelieve popular versions of ebullient discontent and to depend too much on the bureaucratic prop. We ask the Government of Bombay whether they have taken any adequate step to allay the public feeling of uneasiness over the lack of reliable news concerning the recent Sholapur Tragedy as a result of the rigorous censorship that is being exercised? Are they content to accept the version officially supplied to them as the final word on the matter? We are repeatedly told that Government are the custodians of law and order. Is it not their duty to inquire exhaustively through a Committee, which will command public confidence, into the serious outbreak of violence at Sholapur which has caused stoppage of mills in that city and induced in the minds of the population a feeling of nervousness? From the reports that have reached us and from accounts in the local Press, it is clear that although all responsible elements in Sholapur were united in condemning whole-heartedly the action of a band of hooligans, they are considerably exercised over the manner in which the Police conducted themselves subsequently. Had the situation really become so grave as to demand the hurried removal to safety of the European and Anglo-Indian population? What efforts did the local officials make to take the popular leaders into confidence and concert with them measures to restore public order? Here are points which demand authoritative inquiry and we hope the Government of Bombay will lose no time in initiating one, in a manner which will command public confidence. We publish elsewhere the interview of Mr. Lalji Naranji who recently visited Sholapur. Mr. Lalji is no "irresponsible extremist". He does not even wear the Gandhi cap the wearing of which is now reported to be a crime in Sholapur He represents in the Bombay Legislative Council a constituency of 'stable interests" for whose support the Viceroy appealed the other day. And what does he say? This that the situation now prevailing in Sholapur offers not the slightest justification for the declaration of Martial Law. His view is endorsed by Mr. Walchand Mr. Lalji attributes the ushering in of martial law to "sheer nervousness and the evasion of their responsibility by the civil authorities." Indeed no one who read on Tuesday the news that censorship permits to leak out can reconcile himself to the promulgation of Martial Law. As Mr. Lalji says, on Monday everything was quite peaceful and shops had opened and were doing their normal business and the mills had decided to open. And this is corroborated by the correspondent of the "Times of India" who said in his Monday's message that the situation was quiet then. What, then, happened within a few hours to justify the declaration of martial law? Mr. Lalji also alleges that the Commissioner, who had proceeded to learn the truth about the situation did not care to go into the city at all, but remained at the station. This small but significant detail brings into relief the working of the theory of relying on the "Man on the Spot". The Man on the Spot" has now given place to the Officer Commanding the military forces which occupy the city. The declaration of martial law makes the early appointment of a Committee of enquiry into the recent and present happenings in Sholapur more imperative than ever. That Committee must be presided over by a non-official Indian and must contain a majority of non-officials. Any other Committee will be unacceptable to the people.

THEIR URGENT DUTY.

—:o:—

When an eminent lawyer like Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and highly respected leaders of Indian public life in Ahmedabad like Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai and Dr. Harilal Desai make an exhaustive inquiry on the spot in regard to the allegations about Police excesses at Viramgaon of the 8th instant and publish their findings the Government of Bombay will be well advised not to allow the false doctrine of prestige to stand in their way but to hold an independent inquiry forthwith. In a cable to Mr. Benn, Mr. Desai and Sheth Ambalal have given a resume of what they discovered. It will not do for the Government of Bombay merely to make a departmental inquiry into the affair, and, as they recently did in regard to other allegations, publish a categorical denial that the public complaints were justified.

WELL DONE.

—:o:—

Indians have great reason to feel proud and jubilant over the fact that recently three young countrymen of theirs have shown by their courage, resourcefulness and intrepidity that given adequate opportunity India can take her rightful place amongst other nations in aviation. We congratulate Mr. Manmohan Singh in completing his solo flight to Karachi. At its earlier stages misfortune dogged him, but with praiseworthy persistence he proceeded to accomplish his object. To Mr. Engineer who arrived in Karachi two days after Mr. Singh, but within the period allotted the Royal Aero Club has awarded H. H. the Aga Khan's prize. Mr. Jatar proceeding from India to England has safely accomplished the journey. Bombay's Mayor has voiced the feelings of its citizens adequately in congratulating the successful airmen. Their pioneer work will, we hope, induce other Indian youths to emulate their example. In this worthy endeavour they will succeed better, if only the State were to establish aviation schools in this country and our merchant-princes were to follow H. H. the Aga Khan's practical example in encouraging aviation.

—:o:—

NOTES OF THE DAY.

"Whose Is The Sea?"

"Men of Leghorn, whose is the sea?" asked Signor Mussolini in a flamboyant oration at a huge gathering at Leghorn after his inspection of Italy's new cruiser 'Gorizia". "Ours", cried the men of Leghorn and Italy will loudly acclaim Il Duce's declaration in his address to the Tuscans thirsting for a mastery over the sea, that his country wanted "not only prosperity but prestige and a place in the Sun". The Mussolini taunt of beating the big drum has proved excellent propaganda for the Fascist organisation he founded and which he rules with rigorous discipline, but Fascism is hardly likely to solve amicably Italy's international difficulties. One of the most outstanding of these difficulties is the lack of an understanding with France and Signor Mussolini's naval enthusiasms are sure to widen the gulf of suspicion between his country and France.

All-Round "Revolution".

The Madras Provincial Self-respect Conference, the second session of which was held at Erode under the presidentship of Mr. M. T. Jayakar, seems to aim at establishing complete social equality in India as an integral part of the national movement to establish political equality. If so, we heartily welcome the efforts of the Conference, for we urgently need a peaceful social revolution as well as a peaceful political revolution. The Chairman of the Reception Committee observed that the present social movement was but the direct outcome of the new national spirit in the country and pertinently added that the public should ruthlessly expose the insincerity of "pseudo-Nationalists" who talk of Independence, but are social reactionaries. The same treatment is deserved by those pseudo-Nationalists who talk of social revolt, but are political dilettantes.

Well Earned.

Dr. Kitchlew, as a veteran agitator, has worthily earned his sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment for "sedition". The savage sentence of three years awarded to him is another glaring proof of how "British justice" is being administered. At the public meeting in Bombay on Monday Maulana Attaullah Shah Bukhari remarked that after the splendid manner in which the Muslims of the N. W. Frontier Province and the Punjab and the whole Jamiat-ul-Ulema had rallied to the Congress Flag, it was an insult to Muslims for any one to say that they had not supported the Congress. The incarceration of eminent Muslim leaders like Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Zafar Ali and Dr. Alam lends added force to the Maulana's remark. But, alas, where are the Ali Brothers, the life-long comrades of Dr. Kitchlew?

Controlling Prices.

We are glad to learn that the Bombay mill-owners are earnestly considering the question of controlling the prices of Indian mill cloth so as to prevent greedy producers or middle-men from exploiting the Swadeshi sentiment and raising prices unduly. The local Congress Committee should also give this question its best attention. If it carries on its propaganda well, there is little chance of a rise in the prices of fabrics made of foreign yarn. Special care should be taken that the prices of coarsed faorics, used by the poor, do not go up. The most effective check on inflation is the speeding up of Khaddar production. Khadi lovers can no longer be content with wearing Khaddar made by others; they should help production either by spinning their own yarn or by arranging to get it spun for them.

Appreciation.

He: "Dearest, will you marry me?"

She: "I can't marry you, but I will always respect your good taste."

THAT "MOST MISCHIEVOUS MAN IN INDIA."

—:o:—

A LIBEL REFUTED.

(BY "OBSERVER.")

"I have not the smallest wish to diminish his comforts, though I regard him (Mahatma Gandhi) the most mischievous man in India, since he undermines respect for law, the foundation of civilized society."—ANNIE BESANT

No person with any fine-feeling could have read these words without experiencing a sense of humiliation, of personal hurt and it would seem incredible that Mrs. Besant could at all have used them in such a cold-blooded, callous manner if the testimony of a Press-clipping were not forthcoming.

REFUTATION.

That Mrs. Besant possesses the unquestionable right of criticism against Mahatma Gandhi's actions may at once be accepted. But it is our duty to see that that right is not reduced to the degradation of a personal attack based essentially on an insinuation of highly improper, ulterior motives on the Mahatma's part and to refute, in clear terms, the ignoble charge that has been brought against a man whose whole public as well as private life has been an open book. Not even the bitterest enemy of Mahatma Gandhi could suggest the slander that his words "I am comfortable" contained the meaning of vulgar, personal comforts. The whole idea of reading this meaning in a statement like the Mahatma's, spontaneous and forceful as it is, is worse than fantastic. The man's personality refutes the libel as no protest could possibly do. One can well imagine the frail, old man saying with his brilliant, broad smile "I am quite comfortable" not so much to express his concern for personal comforts as to convey a sense of assurance to those millions over millions of his proteges who, he knows, had heard of his imprisonment with a deep, personal sorrow. But one can also imagine the man saying: "I am comfortable" from the heart of the purgatorial depths where his brave spirit would undergo all the tortures of hell to redeem generations of sinners.

LADS AND LASSIES.

Mrs. Besant's statement is a child of confusion as any reader could see and it carries within itself an unmistakable refutation of the thought that might be underlying it. Her solicitude for "the unfortunate lads" is an insult that the lads themselves would be the first to resent and the last to forgive—for there are certain things that can never be forgiven. Mahatma Gandhi, it must be pointed out to Mrs. Besant, embodies for these "unfortunate lads" (not to mention lassies) a great ideal, impersonal and noble, and whatever suffering they undergo, the sacrifice is offered on the altar of that ideal. Even the Mahatma, with all the charm of his brilliant personality, cannot resist the grip of that ideal which transforms him into a higher, greater being.

THE MESSIAH.

It is the ideal of service, of self-effacement, that Gandhi has been pursuing all his life and anyone who cares may look back on the path along which his pilgrim soul has progressed. The magic of his hold on the imagination of the unsophisticated as well as the sophisticated all the world over emanates from this phenomenon which is explicable enough. The secret of his legendary fame issues from this fact; intuitive response is always forthcoming from the lowliest as well as the highest in this land because of his unconscious Messiahship and this, surely, Mrs. Besant should understand. And if this man has broken any 'laws,' he has offered a coherent, satisfactory explanation of his conduct—an explanation that has moved the elite of this generation into complete support. His peers in intellect and culture have judged him and accepted him as a spokesman of suffering myriads. Babylon, we must remember, also talked of "ordered society" as Mrs. Besant is talking and if the myth of the static "ordered society" were a reality, evolution would not have been heard of; we would still be the awkward apes who must, of course, have had an "ordered society" of their own.

AMERICA BLESSES GANDHI.

RELIGION IN POLITICS.

(BY HARIDAS T. MUZUMDAR.)

"Crucifixion over again," says Mrs. George Biller.

"God sustain your strength of body and spirit," Mr. Holmes' message to the Mahatma.

"A pinch of salt"—might it end British rule in India?—A Journalist's description.

II.

The following are further extracts from "Times," one of the leading weeklies of America:—

"SELL ALL THOU HAST."

The first axiom of Western statecraft is that religion has no place in politics. "But if religion is not needed in politics," blinks Mr. Gandhi, "then where on earth is it is it needed?" Perfectly infuriating to Englishmen is this sort of thing, which they call "sickening cant."

"Shame upon you, Christians!" the mute nakedness of the Mahatma cries louder than words—for Englishmen know that they as individuals have not, and that he as an individual has, obeyed the command: "Sell all thou hast, and give it to the poor." He built up as a young man one of the most lucrative legal practices in India, then devoted all his possessions except the last rags to succouring the needy. During the Boer War he turned the other cheek to Great Britain by organising Indian Red Cross units, served with such passive, non-violent gallantary at the front that he wrung a medal for bravery from the Empire. For his pro-British speeches during the World War he drew another medal.

"MOTHER INDIA."

The pagan of so many Christlike virtues is not however a Christian. His followers have gone to the extraordinary length of setting up their country as their Goddess. She, the actual land and map of India, is frequently represented today by paintings which show the Goddess superimposed upon the map, her head always depicted among the Himalayan Mountains, her arms stretched out to embrace the Eastern and Western extremities of the map, her feet always close together resting upon Cape Comorin.

The name of this astonishing Goddess—at once political and religious—is of course "Mother India." The political anthem and the religious chant of her devotees is 'Bande Mataram.' ("Hail Mother.")

TABOO AND SPINNING.

Up to the time Alfred Emanuel Smith ran for the Presidency U. S. journalists were prevented by taboo from writing religious facts into political despatches, even if they thought them paramount. Taboo keeps off the front page Mr. Gandhi's use of Christian acts as a weapon against men with Christian beliefs. Only in exceptional publications like Asia (U. S. Monthly) has the religious side of India's passive battle with England been described at graphic length by men like "Upton Close" (Pseudonym of Joseph Washington Hall, probably the greatest historian of contemporary Asia, certainly the one closest in tune with Asians), and C. F. Andrews, an Englishman who used to be St. Gandhi's secretary. In the daily press, taboo keeps Gandhi to the fore as a sort of quaint fool with spinning wheel, who for no good Anglo-Saxon reason is followed with blind fanaticism by gibbering millions. The wheel (every one of the saint's followers and he himself must spin at least 6,000 ft. of cotton thread per month, 2,00 ft. per day) is indeed a strange weapon.

Everyone vaguely understands that textiles are one of England's key industries, that India is this industry's key customer, and that if Mr. Gandhi could fire his countrymen with a sufficient resolve to buy not one snippet more of English cloth but to spin and weave their own, the result would be even more poverty-pinched faces in Lancashire than one sees there already (Time, Aug. 12, et seq.).

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

But many a U. S. citizen assumes that supposing England could be laid low by this stab in her economic vitals, Mr. Gandhi would then stop spinning and buy a decent suit of clothes from his Asiatic fellowmen, the Japanese. Not at all; a mistaken idea. Well then, surely he would stop if he could put a wall

(Continued on page 5.)

"The first article appeared on 12th instant.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR MARTIAL LAW.

Messrs. Lalji & Walchand Interviewed.

Messrs. Walchand Hirachand and Lalji Naranji who went to Sholapur on Monday morning with the object of helping to bring the situation there to normal conditions returned to Bombay on Tuesday morning. They returned to Bombay so soon on account of the serious relapse in the health of Mr. Lalji who is suffering from fever and severe pain in the stomach due to gall-stones. It was untrue, as suggested in the "Times" that they came back due to the failure of their mission.

A representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed both Mr. Walchand and Mr. Lalji to ascertain the situation at Sholapur. Both of them emphatically declared that the situation now prevailing offered not the slightest justification for the declaration of martial law. They condemned the insulting attitude of the police towards all those who wore Gandhi caps. "Sheer and nervousness and the evasion of their responsibilities by the civil authorities at Sholapur is the cause of handing over control of the town to the military" said Mr. Lalji.

Mr. Lalji who is still unable to move from his bed said that before proceeding to Sholapur he saw Mr. Hotson, the Home Member, who was quite agreeable to their proposed visit.

FALSE REPORT.

At Sholapur both Mr. Walchand and himself were welcomed by all sections of the people including representatives of the Congress, and millowners and other interests who heartily thanked them for their efforts. It was absolutely false, as reported in the "Evening News", that they were jeered in the streets. He went through the town twice and received the most courteous and respectful treatment from the people as well as the Congress volunteers who were controlling the traffic.

Continuing, Mr. Lalji alleged that the indiscreet and haughty behaviour of the three European sergeants of the punitive police (stationed at Sholapur for the last two years) was the cause of the provocation on the part of the people.

Proceeding, Mr. Lalji said that when the police retired, the Congress volunteers offered themselves to help in controlling the traffic. It was untrue, as suggested in the "Times", that they took possession of the town.

WORK OF HOOLIGANS.

The disturbances and arson were the work of the hooligans and riff-raffs of the town. These incidents had not the slightest connection with the Congress propaganda or movement.

There was no justification for martial law, continued Mr. Lalji. On Monday the town was quite peaceful the shops had opened and were doing their normal business Mr D. M. Wadia representing Raja Narsingirji mills and the Sholapur mills had also agreed to open the mills and the merchants also had promised to follow suit. And in spite of such a hopeful prospect, the martial law was declared without any justification.

COMMISSIONER REMAINS AT STATION.

Mr. Lalji said that at the station he had explained all this to Mr. Mackey, the Commissioner. He had also drawn the latter's attention to two instances of Gandhi caps being insulted.

The Commissioner remained all the while at the station and never visited the town to see the situation.

Mr. Lalji said that the only thing which would satisfy the public was a complete enquiry presided over by a non-official. He added that appeals were made by higher authorities in India and England for mutual understanding and Round Table Conference were useless now. Instead of appeals by words, what was needed was appeal by action. The Government should meet the demands of India regarding the ratio, mercantile marine and other problems.

Mr. Lalji referred to the recent statement in Parliament that European's property was destroyed at Sholapur. This was absolutely untrue he said.

MR. WALCHAND'S INTERVIEW.

Questioned whether, in his opinion, there was any justification for martial law, Mr. Walchand said:—

As far as I have been able to ascertain, the four days after the shooting at Sholapur have been quiet in the town with the exception of one or two instances of irresponsible riff-raffs of the town—and those, too, not exceeding half a dozen—have burnt some odds and ends taken out from deserted police stations. Some shops were actually opened. In these circumstances, there was no justification for martial law.

Asked about the situation as he observed Mr. Walchand replied that he had heard complaints regarding the extremely insulting treatment by the police and other Government servants

(Continued on page 7.)

POONA DAY BY DAY.

MORE BATCHES LEAVE FOR SHIRODA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, May 12.

One more batch of volunteers left Poona last week for Shiroda, in Ratnagiri District, under the leadership of Mr. Bhausaheb Gokhale, an old veteran national worker during the days of 1905-1918 in Maharashtra. The farewell speeches were delivered by Mr. H. V. Tulpule, Gopinath Fotnis and Shrimati Yeshodabai Bhat. Mrs. Bhat urged the volunteers to do their best for the nation. She applied the red marks on the foreheads of the volunteers. They are on their way to Shiroda. In the days of the first plague Mr. Gokhale did an amount of public service and he used to recall those days with pardonable pride. The batch consists of about 25 volunteers. Most of the volunteers in the Camp here have left for the various centres.

MR. SHINDE'S ARREST.

At 2 p.m. to-day Mr. V. R. Shinde, the non-Brahman leader of Poona and a worker for the uplift of the Depressed classes, was arrested at his residence and was taken to Khed immediately. Latterly he was doing excellent propaganda work by way of lectures in the villages. He concentrated mainly on the improvement of the condition of the villagers by Prohibition, education, etc. His soul always pined for the uplift of the masses for this very purpose he was elected the President of the Shetkari Conference held in 1928 in Poona in connection with the Land Fragmentation Bill. His arrest will create a commotion among the non-Brahmans.

News has reached Poona that more than hundred persons were arrested at Shiroda for Salt Satyagraha. From this great haul-up it seems that even the volunteers are hereafter to be arrested and not only the leaders.

Mr. G. N. Kanitkar was interviewed in jail by Mr. Haribhau Phatak at Yeroda. Mr. Kanitkar is in the best of spirits, though he is somewhat pulled down in health. He is refused the use of a razor and also of a penknife. He is given books to read. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, in Thana jail, is said to be somewhat suffering from dysentery. Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Mr. G. V. Ketkar and others are reported to be doing fairly well. All of them are given books for reading. Mr. Ketkar is studying Hindi.

In the general haul-up at Shiroda, most of the second and third rank leaders who had remained behind, have been jailed. They include Doctor B. C. Lagu, Professor Javadekar, Mr. V. M. Bhuskute and others.

CONGRESS INQUIRY INTO SHOLAPUR AFFAIRS.

Sholapur does not seem to have resumed its normal life. More soldiers are being sent and the Europeans there are yet in panic. Yesterday some leading Congressmen of Maharashtra met here to discuss two important questions. It has been decided to raise a fund of a lakh of rupees to aid the families of those who have been imprisoned. A small Committee has been appointed to tour Maharashtra to collect the necessary funds for that purpose. Another Committee of five men including Mr. S. K. Altekar and Dr. Antrolikar has been formed to go to Sangamner and organise Satyagraha there for the removal of forest grievances in that part. It is also thought urgent to appoint an Inquiry Committee on behalf of the Congress to investigate independently the tragic affairs of Sholapur. A similar Committee was formed after Malegaon riots. The proposed personnel, etc, of this Committee is not yet known. But it is felt that even non-Congressmen and Moderates of influence and social status may be selected to serve on the Committee.

THE LATE MR. SARDESAI.

Mr. A. R. Sardesai, Secretary of the Deccan Gymkhana, passed away due to T. B. He was a weakling for years past. He was a high officer in the office of the Director of Public Instruction. He devoted all his spare time to the development of the D. G. The Gymkhana is a grand institute and Mr. Sardesai may be said to be one of those who made it their life's work to build up and develop this Gymkhana. He was the type of a neat gentleman, slow in his movements but sterling in his devotion to duty. The Gymkhana has lost a very sincere worker and well-wisher.

HOW INDIAN PRESS IS MUZZLED.

(Continued from page 8.)

ration prescribed by section 5 of the Press and Registraton of Books Act, 1867.

23. (1) Where a deposit is required from the keeper of a printing press under sub-section (1) or sub-section 3 of section 3 or under section 5, such press shall not be used for the printing or publishing of any newspaper, book or other document until the deposit has been made.

(2) Where any printing-press is used in contravention of sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper thereof, declare the press so used and any other printing press found in or upon the premises where such press was so used, to be forfeited to His Majesty; and the provisions of section 7 shall apply.

RETURN OF DEPOSITED SECURITY IN CERTAIN CASES.

24. Where any person has deposited any security under this Ordinance and ceases to keep the press in respect of which such security was deposited, or being a publisher, makes a declaration under section 8 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, he may apply to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such press is situate for the return of the said security; and thereupon such security shall, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate and subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, be returned to such person.

SERVICE OF NOTICES.

25. Every notice under this Ordinance shall be sent to a Magistrate, who shall cause it to be served in the manner provided for the service of summonses under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

OPERATION OF OTHER LAWS NOT BARRED.

26. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Ordinance.

27. So long as this Ordinance remains in force, all declarations required to be made under section 4, section 5, section 3 and section 8-A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be made in a presidency town before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere before the District Magistrate.

(Sd.) IRWIN,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

Simla,
The 27th April, 1930.

(Sd.) L. GRAHAM.
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DISTRICT BOARD DISSOLVED.

—:o:—

Betul Incurs C. P. Government's Wrath.

NAGPUR, May 12.

The following resolution is published in the C. P. Gazette dated the May 10 by the order of the Ministry of Local Self-Government:—

"It has been brought to the notice of the Government that the scholastic staff of the District Council, Betul has under instructions and circulars of its Chairman been employed to take part in the picketing of liquor shops and in other political propaganda. The conduct of the District Council is opposed to public policy and leaves the Government no alternative but to proceed against it. By its action, the Council has abused its powers of the control over the school staff to a grave extent and the local Government is reluctantly compelled, in accordance with the powers conferred by sections 64 (1) of Local Self-Government Act to direct that the district council, Betul, be dissolved and that fress elections be held.—Free Press.

Khadi To Meet All Demands.

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 12.

One Satyagrahi Jatha is sent to Ghazibad. It is learnt that Seth Hargopal and Jairam Sharma were arrested at Baraut.

The Lady Volunteers here are arranging for spinning and producing Khadi to meet all demands. From to-morrow Satyagrahi Volunteers are going to start picketing liquor shops.—Free Press.

Ismail College Andheri.

—:o:—

The Ismail College, Andheri will open from June next. As already announced, only the First Year and Intermediate Arts Classes will be opened to begin with, the Intermediate Science and Junior B.A. Classes being added in 1931-32 and the Senior B.A. Class in 1932-33. The College will provide for the teaching of the Pass and Honours courses in English, Persian, Urdu, Arabic and Sanskrit and also the Pass courses in History and Economics and in Mathematics and the Inter Science course in Groups A & B. The College will be open to all communities, preference being given to Mussulman students who may apply for admission.

Tuition fees will be Rs. 75 per term.

HANDCUFFING OF UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

Mr. Benn's Ignorance.

SATYAGRAHIS' TRIALS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 12.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Somerville asked Mr. Benn to suggest to the Government of India when Europeans' property was destroyed, as at Sholapur, making its replacement a charge on the town concerned.

Mr. Benn replied the matter was for the local Government which was empowered to take action of the kind to compensate sufferers.

HANDCUFFING OF PRISONERS.

Mr. Mardy Jones asked why the Government of Bombay had instructed its officials to handcuff prisoners awaiting or undergoing trial in connection with the civil disobedience campaign.

Mr. Benn said he had no information regarding the allegations made.

TEAR-BOMBS.

Mr. Benn informed Mr. Mardy Jones that the suggestion that tear-bombs instead of firearms should be used to disperse mobs had already been brought to his notice.

SATYAGRAHIS' PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. Mardy Jones asked for the nature of the instructions given by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments with regard to the prosecution of offenders engaged in civil disobedience.

Mr. Benn replied the Government of India was in constant touch with the Provincial Governments in these matters. Action was being taken against offenders under ordinary law, and in the maintenance of public quiet such legal powers were exercised as were requisite and appropriate.—Reuter.

"TO PICKET OR NOT TO PICKET"!

Cloth Merchants Confer With Desh-Sevikas.

The Conference of the foreign Cloth Merchants' Association with the leaders of the Desh Sevika Sangha was resumed on Tuesday in the Chamber of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. No settlement has yet been arrived at, as the parties are awaiting the decision of the Congress Working Committee now meeting at Allahabad regarding Swadeshi and foreign cloth boycott.

Pending the final settlement in the light of Congress decision, the Sevikas have resumed the picketing.

On Tuesday, they picketed the Mangaldas market as usual. No pickets, however, were posted at Bhuleshwar and Mulji Jetha Markets, because the representatives of their Association approached the advisory committee of the Desh Sevika Sangha for a settlement. But as this cannot be discussed now till the Congress Working Committee's decision is known, picketing will be resumed at all the markets from to-day (Wednesday).

The parties are awaiting the return of Messrs. V. J. Patel and Nariman from Allahabad to help them in arriving at a settlement.

RALLY OF DESH SEVIKAS.

All the Desh Sevikas are requested to come to the Congress House at 1.30 p.m. to-day. (Wednesday).

"RAID ON" SALT DEPOTS NEAR BOMBAY.

The Bombay Satyagrahis are contemplating to "raid" the salt depots at Vadala, Bnayandar and Bassein. They hope to undertake this very shortly.

On Tuesday about 150 volunteers proceeded to Kurla and fetched 50 maunds of salt. This was after they joined the Matunga Volunteers at King's Circle Park.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS EAGER TO PROCEED TO DHARASANA.

Enthusiastic Scenes At Congress House.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed at Congress House on Tuesday evening when about 250 Satyagrahi volunteers assembled in anticipation of their departure to Jalalpur for taking part in the raid on Dharasana Salt depot.

Hundered and thirty-two volunteers of the Bhuleshwar 'C' Ward started from their Congress Committee's office at Bhangwadi where they were given an enthusiastic send-off. The A. B. and D. Wards also sent their own batches. All of them were garlanded and received "Kunkum" marks. Equipped with their kit-bags and Swaraj flags, they encamped in the Congress compound awaiting orders to start. A large crowd had gathered outside to watch the scene.

At about 8-30 p.m., however, a message was received that no contingent from Bombay was to be sent till the decision of the Congress Working Committee now meeting at Allahabad was known. The Satyagrahis, thereupon, dispersed.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MUMBADEVI MOUNTAIN.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Pandit Sunderlal, Dr. Choksey, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Purshotamdas Trikamdas, Shrimati Hiralaxmi and others will speak.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR MARTIAL LAW.

(Continued from page 6.)

towards people wearing Gandhi caps.

Mr. Walchand was then asked about the report in the "Evening News" that he and Mr. Lalji were jeered at by the people at Sholapur.

"I do not see," said Mr. Walchand, "who on earth will come to such a conclusion after one sees the extremely polite treatment given to us as shown by the following instances.

All the representatives of important interests called at my residence at less than two hours' notice and at the hottest time of the day. There were the Congress Committee President, the Sholapur Municipal President, the only M. L. C. in the town, representatives of all the mills and all commercial representatives of all the diverse parties unanimously agreed to our suggestion to open the shops on Tuesday morning. They all thanked us profusely for having gone there and taken all the trouble.

As regards the Congress Volunteers who were trying to control traffic in the town to the best of their abilities under the circumstances, they had shown us the utmost respect and consideration. The Gandhi cap was my passport. I moved round the city the whole day, and there was no sign of jeering or the slightest disrespect to me or to other people in the street.

CONGRESSMEN'S PEACEFUL ACTIVITIES.

During the whole of the trouble, continued Mr. Walchand, the Congress people had been remarkably active in protesting against the excesses and violence of the hooligans. None of the leaders or their lieutenants, of whatever party or section, were anywhere near, or directly or indirectly connected with the two reported acts of excesses, namely, throwing the dead bodies of the policemen into the fire near the police station, or at the disturbances caused by the burning of the Sessions Court. The Congress people directly and actively tried to preserve peace and non-violence.

The above two excesses were obviously the work of rig-raes and hooligans of the town of a population of about 120,000 people. The culprits were not at all connected with the Congress movement.

WHAT NEXT?

"What next?" To this question Mr. Walchand replied that in fairness to the town of Sholapur, the general Indian public, and in memory to those innocent people that have been shot dead specially the two young boys, it is essential that a public enquiry conducted jointly by a judge appointed by a Government and a popular leader commanding public confidence should be instituted. It is the only type of enquiry that would be satisfactory. A departmental enquiry by Government will, to my mind serve no purpose. I, therefore, suggest in the interest of all concerned that a joint enquiry should be announced as early as possible, and should begin work immediately after the military have withdrawn from the town and normal conditions have been restored.

Situation In India.

MR. BENN'S REVIEW IN COMMONS.

NON-VIOLENCE A "HOLLOW" CLAIM.

RUGBY, May 12.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn has circulated to members of Parliament a telegram from the Indian Government dated yesterday containing an appreciation of the general situation in India. The telegram says:—

In our appreciation of April 24, we said the salt campaign showed signs of languishing in many places and it was uncertain whether it would remain the chief plank in the Congress programme much longer. It has now been definitely abandoned in some provinces and elsewhere continues, except, perhaps in Bombay Province, in a desolutory manner only.

The results on Government revenue have been negligible. The real effect achieved has been to arouse a spirit of lawlessness and defiance of authority, and to give an impetus to forces of disorder which its organisers were unable to restrain.

THE BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

As anticipated the decline of the salt campaign was accompanied by an effort to strengthen the boycott of liquor shops and foreign goods, especially cloth. It must be understood that all these activities are incidental to the general movement to stir up unrest and hostility to Government.

We have previously referred to the case with which excitement can be aroused in towns. The activities of the Congress have succeeded in producing in many large towns an atmosphere which easily leads to outbreaks of violence on such occasions as the arrest of important leaders.

Prompt measures in all castes have been taken to deal with such local disorders. They have been brought rapidly under control and local effects have usually been transient.

MAHATMA'S ARREST AND AFTER.

The arrest of Mr. Gandhi, partly as a consequence of careful precautions taken by local authorities produced less disorder than might have been anticipated and probably less than would have taken place some weeks earlier. Spo adic riots followed his arrest, but were serious only in Calcutta, Delhi and Sholapur.

In Calcutta they were of a short duration and the authorities had little difficulty in exercising effective control. At Delhi they were more serious, but control over situation was never lost and conditions are fast returning to normal.

In Sholapur it is reported three policemen were murdered under circumstances of extreme brutality. The situation, however, is reported to have been brought under control the same day. A company of troops moved in rapidly from Ahmednagar and on the 9th the town was quiet.

On the tenth, however, there were further mob demonstrations and additional troops are being despatchtd.

HOSTILITY TO POLICE.

A feature of the demonstrations following the arrest of Mr. Gandhi was the hostility shown towards the police and Government officers.

The hollowness of claiming that the movement is non-violent is becoming increasingly apparent.

Military authorities have given most valuable assistance throughout and the spirit shown by the troops and police has been excellent.

SITUATION IN N. W. F. P.

In regard to the North-West Frontier Province no rioting has occurred in Peshawar since April 23 and no opposition has been offered to the arrest of persons required by the police most of whom have been apprehended.

Conditions in Bannu and Kohat districts are disturbed and the Seditious Meetings Act which is already in force in Peshawar District is being extended to them.

The Haji of Turangzai still remains near the border of the Peshawar District. Tribes are generally watching with interest the course of events in India and there are definite signs of unrest among some tribesmen of the Tochi Agency.

Several tribal chiefs have, however, made loyal offers of service. Measures are being taken to stop the dissemination of subversive propaganda in villages. The Administration is prepared to deal with the situation.

THE NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

The Indian Government's telegram continues: "Civil Disobedience movement has obtained little success in rural areas except in Gujarat where the personal influence of Mr. Gandhi is strong. The activities there have been largely directed towards the boycott of Government servants and the resignation of village officials. Non-payment of land revenue is also being encouraged. It is hoped that an improvement of the situation in this area will result from Mr. Gandhi's arrest.

Previous to the issue of the Press Ordinance a prominent feature of civil disobedience and allied movements was the use of a portion of the press for the vilification of Government and its officers, inciting violence and revolutionary crime and the encouragement of defiance of laws. The Ordinance, while placing no restriction on the just liberties of the press, is intended to prevent its abuse for the above purposes and has already had a salutary effect.

WORLD OF SPORTS.

SPORTING NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE.

—:o:—

Scott—Stubbling Fight Called Off.

Phil Scott, is perhaps the most unfortunate boxer in the game. He was to have fought Young Stribling early in June, but the fight has been cancelled owing to the illness of the Londoner since his return from America. Stribling has left for his native country and the prospect of another fight in the near future for the British heavyweight is very remote.

LORD DERBY'S GUINEAS' SUCCESS.

FAIR ISLE'S success in the fillies' classic will probably result in her being made a firm favourite for the Oaks. This daughter of Phalaris was about the best of either sex of the two year olds and it is obvious that she has wintered well. It is seven years since Lord Derby won the One Thousand Guineas, the last occasion being when TRANQUIL carried the black and white cap jacket of Stanley House.

DONOGHUE'S FIRST WINNER.

BULWARK who was recently reported to have been sent to India to race in the colours of Mr. Eve has obviously not left England. The son of BEPPO provided Steve Donoghue with his first winner of the season when he won the Packington Handicap at Birmingham recently.

NEW HORSE FOR INDIA.

Mr. Vivian, who owns among other horses the useful WRIGLEYS GUM, has recently imported the three year old BENEVENTUM. This one is a chestnut son of Meleager and Ben Arthur and his career in this country will be watched with interest.

"CONFIDENCE OF COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY SHAKEN."

—:o:—

A Policy Of Repression Dictated By Panic.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S APPEAL TO GOVT. TO SHOW TRUE STATESMANSHIP.

The Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla, in reply to their letter of 5th inst. about the situation in India, particularly in reference to the promulgation of the Press Ordinance, in the course of which it states:—

"My Committee have noted what you state in your letter regarding the motives of His Excellency the Viceroy in issuing the Press Ordinance. They, however, feel it their duty to point out that the actual administrtion of the Ordinance is very far from being in keeping with that motive as explained in the statement accompanying the Ordinance. In several parts of the country, according to the information available to my Committee, the Indian papers have actually had to stop publication, with the result that the distribution and circulation of news is left to the Anglo-Indian Press in these areas. The antipathy, with very few exceptions, of the Anglo-Indian Press to Indian political aspirations cannot make that Press a reliable channel for news important at this moment in the eyes of the Indian public. My Committee, therefore, wonder if Government realise that they have in this manner quite unnecessarily added one more to the several handicaps on Indian people in following the trend of events from day to day.

"VOLUNTARY CESSATION" OF PAPERS.

With regard to the voluntary cessation of newspapers the Secretary of the Chamber states: "My Committee would like to ask if there is any cause for surprise in members of a self-respecting press resolving to suspend publication as a protest against the tyranny of Government and in sympathy with their contemporaries who have been treated shabbily even according to the letter of the Ordinance and the motives of His Excellency the Viceroy? It seems to my Committee, as if in the places referred to above local officials have run amok and proved themselves incapable of using wisely the extraordinary powers with which they have been armed by His Excellency the Viceroy.

In your letter you agree that Government recognise that the Press Ordinance is a symptom of the condition to which the country has been reduced as the result of the present state of affairs. You further attempt in your letter to analyse the origin of the present agitation as Government conceive it and you have quoted the assurance of His Excellency the Viceroy in this connection. The Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has repeated the same assurance on several occasions in the House of Commons. My Committee can well understand nothing more being said in the House of Commons, in the present political atmosphere in the United Kingdom. They feel however that mere repetition of this assurance in India at present can carry but little weight and stands in danger of being treated as a mere platitude.

A STRONG CONDEMNATION.

Continuing the Secretary to the Chamber states:—

Government found it necessary for the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi to resort to a Regulation passed 103 years ago, a Regulation which military authorities might require for a country in their occupation at a period that is abnormal, but which after the claim that India had been settled and set firmly on the path of constitutional Government by continuous peace for several scores of years, would appear as the strongest condemnation of Government constituted at present. That Government should have been obliged to arrest in this manner one whose 'bona fides' and whose unswerving attachment to non-violence under all conditions is an event, the significance of which should not be lost on Government.

In your letter you say that Government look to support of this Chamber and other bodies representing "stable" interests. No one appreciates more than a body of Indian businessmen, the importance of the maintenance of Law and Order. But it seems that these words do not convey the same meaning to the mind of the vast majority of these businessmen as the meaning which is sought to be attached to them by Government.

The Secretary concluding states: "In conclusion, my Committee would earnestly impress upon Government that recent events have shaken the confidence of the Indian commercial community in Government. They are anxious that this unhappy tendency should not increase. This Chamber has had perforce to be the silent onlooker of the developments in the last few weeks, but they cannot possibly continue to be so any longer. It is trite to speak of the present condition of trade, commerce and industry in India as being depressed; but my Committee shudder to think what is going to happen if Government fail to meet the present conditions in a statesmanlike spirit. They are definitely and strongly opposed to a policy of repression dictated by panic. It is in order to get light from authoritative sources before deciding their own policy as to the future that my Committee have made the suggestions, and they will be grateful for a reply by telegram as to which of these suggestions meets with His Excellency the Viceroy's convenience.

ABBAS TYABJEE'S "ARMY."

—:o:—

Representative Of All Provinces And Communities.

To-day's list of accused who were jailed along with Sjt. Tyabjee shows it is fully representative of all communities and provinces. There are among them Hindus, Muslims, Christians Deccanis, U. P.'s Bengalees South Indians, Punjabis, one Sindhi and the so-called untouchables.

Gandhiji's quota now comes to four with the inclusion of his grandson Kantilal, son of Mr. Hiralal, and Mr. Kalelkar's to three with both his sons included among to-day's Honours List.

Rumours About Bijapur Denied.

—:o:—

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Many rumours are in circulation that grave disturbances, which have involved the number of the Collector and District Superintendent of Police, have occured in Bijapur. It is therefore, announced that these rumours are entirely without foundation and that no disturbances have taken place in that district."

BOMBAY RICE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association has passed the following resolution: "That this meeting of the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association strongly protest against and condemns at the views recently expressed by Lord Inchcape suggesting the Government of India to kill the National struggle for Swaraj by repressive measures."

HOW INDIAN PRESS IS MUZZLED.

Full Text Of Press Ordinance.

The following is the text of the Press Ordinance, which has been published in a "Gazette Extraordinary" under date Simla, April 27:

ORDINANCE NO. II OF 1930.

An Ordinance to provide for the better control of the Press:—

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the better control of the Press;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

SHORT TITLE AND EXTENT.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Indian Press Ordinance, 1930.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

DEFINITIONS.

2. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "book" includes every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet and leaflet, in any language, and every sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately printed or lithographed:

(b) "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph or other visible representation:

(c) "High Court" means the highest Civil Court of Appeal for any local area except in the case of the province of Coorg where it means the High Court of Judicature at Madras:

(d) "Magistrate" means a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate;

(e) "newspaper" means any period, work containing public news or comments on public news; and

(f) "printing-press" includes all engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, implements, utensils and other plant or materials used for the purpose of printing.

DEPOSIT OF SECURITY BY KEEPERS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

3. (1) Every person keeping a printing press who is required to make a declaration under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 shall, at the time of making the same deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made, security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than two thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India;

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security.

(2) The Magistrate may, at any time cancel an order dispensing with security and require security to be deposited and he may, at any time, vary any order fixing the amount of security under this sub-section or under sub-section (1).

(3) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press kept in any place in the territories under its administration was made prior to the commencement of this Ordinance under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 is used for any of the purposes described in section 4, sub-section (1) the Local Government may, by notice in writing require the keeper of such press to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press is situated security to such an amount not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Local Government may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

POWER TO DECLARE SECURITY FORFEITED IN CERTAIN CASES.

4. (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing press in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book, or other document containing any words signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise—

(a) to incite to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or to any act of violence or

(b) to seduce any officer, soldier, sailor or airman in the Army, Navy or Air Force of His Majesty or any police officer from his allegiance or his duty, or

(c) to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or the administration of justice in British India or any Indian Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India, or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the said Government or any such Prince or Chief, or

(d) to put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or to do any act which he is not legally bound to do or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do, or

(e) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order or to commit any offence, or to refuse or defer payment of any land revenue, tax, rate, cess or other due or amount payable to Government or to any local authority, or any rent of agricultural land or anything recoverable as arrears of or along with such rent, or

(f) to induce a public servant or a servant of a local authority to do any act or to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of his public functions or to resign his office, or

(g) to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects or

(h) to prejudice the recruiting of persons to serve in any of His Majesty's forces, or in any police force, or to prejudice the training, discipline or administration of any such forces.

the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press, stating or describing the words, signs or visible representations which, in its opinion, are of the nature described above, declare the security deposited in respect of such press and all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found in British India to be forfeited to His Majesty.

Explanaiton I.—In clause (c) the expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

Explanation II.—Comments expressing disapproval of the measures of the Government or of any such Indian Prince or Chief as aforesaid with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, or of the administrative or other action of the Government or of any such Indian Prince or Chief or of the administration of justice in British India without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection do not come within the scope of clause (c).

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (1), the declaration made in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be decided to be annulled.

DEPOSIT OF FURTHER SECURITY.

5. Whether the security given in respect of any press has been declared forfeited under section 1, any person making a fresh declaration in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom such declaration is made security to such amount not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

6. If after such further security has been deposited the printing-press is again used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which, in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing-press, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

(a) the further security so deposited,

(b) the printing-press used for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, book or other document or found in or upon the premises where such newspaper, book or other document is, or at the time of printing the matter complained of was printed, and

(c) all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found in British India to be forfeited to His Majesty.

ISSUE OF SEARCH-WARRANT.

7. (1) Where any printing-press is, or any copies of any newspaper, book or other document are, declared forfeited to His Majesty under this Ordinance, the Local Government may direct a Magistrate to issue a warrant empowering any police-officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, to seize and detain any property ordered to be forfeited and to enter upon and search for such property in any premises—

(i) where any such property may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

(ii) where an copy of such newspaper, book or other document is kept for sale, distribution, publication or public exhibition or reasonably suspected to be so kept.

(2) Every warrant sisued under this section shall, so far as related to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

DEPOSIT OF SECURITY BY PUBLISHER OR NEWSPAPER.

8. (1) Every publisher of a newspaper who is required to make a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall, at the time of making the same deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than two thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India;

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security.

(2) The Magistrate may at any time, cancel an order dispensing with security and require security to be deposited, and he may, at any time, vary any order fixing the amount of security under this sub-section or under sub-section (1).

(3) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that a newspaper published within its territories, in respect of which a declaration was made by the publisher thereof prior to the commencement of this Ordinance under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub section (1), the Local Governmeent may, by notice in writing, require the publisher to deposit with the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the newspaper is published security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Local Government may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

POWER TO DECLARE SECURITY FORFEITED IN CERTAIN CASES

9. (1) If any newspaper in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by Section 8 contains any words, signs or visible representations, which in the opinion of the Local Government, are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare such security and all copies of such newspaper, wherever found in British India, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (1), the declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to the annulled.

DEPOSIT OF FURTHER SECURITY.

10. Where the security given in respect of any newspaper is declared forfeited, any person making a fresh declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of the Books Act, 1867, as publisher of such newspaper, or any other newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

POWER TO DECLARE NEWSPAPER FORFEITED.

11. If, after such further security has been deposited, the newspaper again contains any words, signs or visible representations which, in the opinion of the Local Government, are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

(a) the further security so deposited, and

(b) all copies of such newspaper wherever found in British India to be forfeited to His Majesty.

POWER TO ISSUE SEARCH WARRANTS.

12. (1) Where any newspaper, book or other document wherever printed appears to the Local Government to contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, stating the grounds of its opinion, declare every copy of the issue of the newspaper, and every copy of such book or other document to be forfeited to His Majesty, and thereupon any police officer may seize the same wherever found in British India, and any Magistrate may by warrant authorise any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter upon any search for the same in any premises where any copy of such issue or any such book or other document may be or may be reasonably suspected to be.

(2) Every warrant issued under this section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

13. The Chief Customs Officer or other officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf may detain any package brought, whether by land, sea or air, into British India which he suspects to contain any newspapers, books or other documents of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), and shall forthwith forward copies of any newspapers, books or other documents found therein to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to be disposede of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

PROHIBITION OF TRANSMISSION BY POST OF CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS.

14. No newspaper printed and published in British India shall be transmitted by post unless the printer and publisher have made a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the publisher has deposited security when so required under this Ordinance.

POWER TO DETAIN ARTICLES BEING TRANSMITTED BY POST.

15. Any officer in charge of a post office or authorized by the Post-Master General in this behalf may detain any article other than a letter or parcel in course of transmission by post, which he suspects to contain—

(a) any newspaper, book or other document containing words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), or

(b) any newspaper in respect of which the declaration required by section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 has not been made, or the security required by this Ordinance has not been deposited by the publisher thereof.

and shall deliver all such articles to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

APPLICATION TO HIGH COURT TO SET ASIDE FORFEITURE ORDER.

16. Any person having an interest in any property in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under Section 4, 6, 9, 11 or 12 may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court for the local area in which such order was made, to set aside such order on the ground that the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order was made did not contain any words, signs or visible represennatiots of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1).

HEARING BY SPECIAL BENCH.

17. Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court composed of three Judges, or, where the High Court consists of less than three Judges, of all the Judges.

ORDER OF SPECIAL BENCH SETTING ASIDE FORFEITURE.

18. (1) If it appears to the Special Bench that the words, signs or visible representations contained in the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order in question was made were not of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Special Bench shall set aside the order of forfeiture.

(2) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority (if any) of those Judges.

(3) Where there is no such majority which concurs in setting aside the order in question, such order shall stand.

EVIDENCE TO PROVE NATURE OR TENDENCY OF NEWSPAPERS.

19. On the hearing of any such application with reference to any newspaper, any copy of such newspaper published after the commencement of this Ordinance may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspaper, in respect of which the order of forfeiture was made.

PROCEDURE IN HIGH COURT.

20. Every High Court shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the costs thereof and the execution of orders passed thereon, and until such rules are framed the practice of such Court in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply, so far as may be practicable to such pplications.

JURISDICTION BARRED.

21. Every declaration of forfeiture purporting to be made under this Ordinance shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place, and nno proceeding purporting to be taken under this Ordinance shall be called in question by any Court, except the High Court on such application as aforesaid, and no civil or criminal proceeding, except as provided by this Ordinance shall be instituted against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Ordinance.

22. (1) Whoever keeps in his possession a press for the printing of books or papers without making a deposit under section 3 or section 5, when required so to do, shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(2) Whoever publishes any newspaper without making a deposit under section 8 or section 10, when required so to do, or publishes such newspaper knowing that such security has not been deposited, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the decla-

(Continued on pages 7,

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FRANCE'S INTEREST IN GANDHI MOVEMENT.

French Papers Give More Space Than British.

A French news editor has a keen eye for "colour," and in extracting the "human interest" from a national or international story he has few rivals, even in Fleet Street. If he decides that a story is worth while, he spares neither effort nor expense in getting "star" reporters of world repute to cover the story, writes "M. A. A. S." in the "Newspaper World."

The news from India last week, with the colourful personality of the Nationalist leader Gandhi at the head, gave the Paris newspapers first-class copy and they exploited the chance to their fullest extent. Comparatively more space has been devoted by the French papers to the cables from India than was the case in our own papers, and the art editors surpassed themselves in startling lay-outs of interesting photographs.

The average Frenchman is keenly interested in the problem of India and her relations with the British Raj. French editors realize the extreme importance of the challenge to British rule and the resulting display in the papers over the Channel could serve as an object lesson to our own journals.

Two of the big Paris dailies sent first class special men to India. The "Journal" sent Edouard Helsey, who has covered many events of interest in various parts of the world. A few years ago Helsey was an unknown reporter on an obscure provincial paper covering six-line paragraphs. He took part with Gandhi and his followers in the march from Ahmedabad to Dandi and his daily stories have been "splashed" over four or five columns of the front page of the "Journal" every day last week. They were well written, abounding in colour, eminently suitable for popular consumption yet cognizant of the immense political issues involved.

The "Petit Parisien" sent out to Bombay Madame Andre Viollis, the famous woman journalist who has many friends in Fleet Street and who did excellent work when she reported the Afghan crisis after the rout of Bacha-i-Sakkao. For the first few days of her stay in Bombay she cabled to Paris vivid impressions of the Nationalist campaign as seen by the British residents and authorities.

The "Echo de Paris," the Nationalist organ in which "Pertinax," the foreign political correspondent writes, gave two and three column splashes to the cables from Bombay and other parts of India each day, and published several leading articles. Its news service was augmented by the special arrangement with "The Daily Telegraph" to have access to the London journal's special service.

The dailies with smaller circulations, but considerable political influence, made the most of the cables provided by the agencies, Havas Radio, and Fournier, and nearly every day put the story over two columns, or top single with four-decker heads.

WEAR KHADDAR AND GET BEATEN.

Calcutta Merchants Warning.

The following letter has been addressed to the Viceroy by more than a dozon influential mercantile associations who are members of the Indian Chamber of Commerce:—

We propose to confine ourselves to the narrow issue, i.e. the indulgence in indiscriminate assaults on peaceful citizens, abuse of law, and the policy of general terrorism pursued all over India by the authorities. The information which is pouring in from all parts of the country indicates that the policy which is being pursued is calculated more to strike terror into the hearts of the people than to discharge the obvious duty of Government to maintain law and order. While we do not object to the legitimate enforcement of law, the adoption of a policy of terrorism and disproportionately vindictive punishment through the mechanism of law, is undermining the confidence of the people in the Government.

ASSAULTS ILLEGAL.

The Salt Act provides that a breach of its provisions would render the delinquent liable to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months. It is nowhere laid down that he can be assaulted. But, we daily get authentic information that the authorities instead of quietly arresting the volunteers for which they offer themselves—commit physical assaults on them.

We are further informed that in committing physical assaults on the volunteers, acts of brutality have been practised in many cases.

Instances could be cited from every province where practically the same tactics have been used to sublue the spirit of the Satyagrahis. As we observe a uniformity in this matter in all the provinces, it seems that the assaults are committed in pursuance of a policy laid down by some authority in Government or at least with their approval. We are reliably informed that the Satyagrahis in Bengal are treated in a similar manner.

KHADDAR-CLAD PEDESTRIANS BEATEN.

Besides, pedestrians on the roads in Calcutta are often beaten by the Sergeants if they are found to be clad in Khaddar. Special constables have been engaged in Calcutta to do Sergeant's work; and we are informed that they have been drawn from the European and Anglo-Indian subordinate staff of the European offices of Calcutta. This very fact goes to show that they were needed to do a work for which Indians could not be available and relied upon. When Mr. V. J. Patel, lately President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, arrived in Calcutta on the morning of the 3rd May, 1930, similar demonstration of terrorism was given by the police to the citizens of Calcutta.

FIRING WITHOUT WARNING.

We find that even in regard to firing the common canons of every civilised Government are being discarded. It has been recognised in all civilised countries that before firing is resorted to, adequate warning should be given and firing is carried out in such a manner as to cause the smallest amount of injury, the intention being to disperse the crowd and not to kill. But the public were horrified at the way in which firing was carried on the occasion of the carters' strike in Calcutta on the 1st April, 1930.

"It is well known that several persons were killed who were in no way concerned with the strike, and some of whom were not even on the road but on the upper doors (2nd, 3rd, etc.) of their houses. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Bartley when giving evidence before ethe Coroner, took the whole responsibility on himself and, far from feeling the slightest remorse, justified his action by saying, "Most of the people were hit on the chest or upper part of the body. There is no such order to fire at the feet. When we order "fire" we mean 'fire to kill'." He denied that there was any such rule that firing should be so directed as to cause minimum amount of bodily injury."

We are informed that firing was carried on at Bhawanipur also without giving due warning and without taking due precaution.

JAIL HORRORS.

The happenings in the Alipore Central Jail a few days ago are another instance of a policy at present pursued. The jail authorities with the help of ordinary criminals assaulted the political prisoners, both under-trial and convict. Even high social status and educational qualifications could not save the prisoners from the humiliation and the pain, both mental and physical, of being assaulted by the Peshawar and European warders and convicts. Men like Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta (the Mayor of Calcutta), Subhas Chandra Bose, Nripendra Nath Banerjee, and others shared this fate along with their other compatriots.

Although it is recognised according to all international principles and even during big wars that the persons of Red Cross Volunteers are held to be sacred, this salutory principle was discarded at Kalikapur where the Hospital and Red Cross Volunteers were furiously attacked and assaulted by the police (Vide "Liberty" dated 15th April, 1930.).

PEOPLE NON-VIOLENT.

One has to admit that in spite of all these provocations, the public have kept great restraint upon themselves. The deplorable incidents at Peshawar, Karachi, Calcutta, and a few other places should not be cited as typicpal instances of violence. If His Excellency had both sides of the case before him, most probably, he would agree that on the whole people are wonderfully following the path of non-violence, in spite of provocations.

If it is thought that repression can subdue the people we submit that the authorities are very much mistaken. There have been repressions in the past, but they have only led to the political feeling in the country becoming of a much stronger and wider nature.

The letter has been signed by D. P. Khaitan, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce; Nalini R. Sarker, Vice-President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Anandji Haridas, President Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association; Bhagirath Kanodia, President, Jute Balers' Association; Shusil Chandra Ghose, President, Indian Mining Federation; H. P. Bagaria, Director, East India Jute Association, Ltd.; Baijnath Prasad Dewra, Secretary, Marwari Trades Association; Kalipada De, Vice-President, Daspara Paddy Arathdars' Association; Narayandas Bajora, Secretary, Bengal Shareholders' Association; Fazul Abdulla representing Gunny Trade Association, Sarju Prasad Sharma representing the Talikanta Brokers' Association; H. P. Bagaria, Hon. Secy., Bengal Jute Dealers' Association, Gaurishankar Dalmia, Secretary, Indian Produce Association.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF TO PEGU SUFFERERS.

Swami Sambuddhananda, writes:—

The people are aware of the havoc brought by the terrible earthquake at Pegu the other day. We have received a wire from our Ramakrishna Mission branch centre, Rangoon. The Mission centre has already despatched a batch of workers, both monastic and lay, to the afflicted area to render immediate relief to the helpless and needy. The generous citizens of Bombay never fail to send out their quota of help on all such occasions. We hope, our appeal for funds will not go unresponded. Any help sent to the Secy. Ramakrishna Ashram Khar, Bombay will be most thankfully received and acknowledged.

NO FOREIGN CLOTH.

MANGALORE, May 12.

The cloth merchants have unanimously agreed not to import foreign cloth for three months.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ESTBD. IN BOMBAY, 1919: PAID UP CAPITAL Rs. 71,21,055.

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(1) Automatic Non-forfeiture Privilege;
(2) Extended Term Assurance;
(3) Permanent Disability Benefits;
(4) Payment of Double the Sum Assured on Death by Accident.

To Agents

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(2) Permanent Renewal Commission.
(3) Direct Connection with the Company.

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NO HOPE—?

Then Consult at once

D. N. V. Kulkarni

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To cure all kinds of Stubborn, Chronic Diseases by Herbal Treatment only.

Consumption, Phthisis, Diabetes, Pyorrhoea, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Syphillis, Gonorrhoea, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Leucoderma, Hysteria, Leucorrhoea, Rickets, Convulsion, Liver Complaint, Eczema, Skin Diseases, etc. Internal and External Diseases of Men, Women and Children cured by

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Except Sundays.

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EARN Rs. 300 PER MONTH

Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, E. B. Rly., (Bengal).

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Motorists' Eye Protectors

SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

(Through Satyagraha Committee)

The following is the further list of Bombay's Satyagraha Volunteers:—

2478 Sjt. Ramratan Gordhandas.
2479 " Gordharlal Jagivandas Mehta.
2480 " Sayed Mohmad Abdul Hajeed.
2481 " Vithal Tribhug.
2482 " Ibrahim Ismail.
2483 " Kasamali Maherali.
2484 " Hasmukhlal Jivanlal Mehta.
2485 " Sha Panbat Patramal Savani.
2486 " Dayashanker Hansraj.
2487 " Kasmali Ahamed Ali.
2488 " Jula Mahomed Gulabhasain Premji.
2489 " Vyas Jayaram Govindji.
2490 " Hiraji Purushottam Modgavker.
2491 " Gajadher Guni.
2492 " Sukhai Madhav Kurmi.
2493 " Maganlal Kurmi Manbhoi
2494 " Pratab Mahajoshi Annansingh.
2495 " Pancham Bindha Abu.
2496 " Shyam Bihari Mannalal.
2497 " Ramdhir Viham Ahir.
2498 " Mukhai Datadind Kurmi
2499 " Nanku Hatabdul.
2500 " Panchand Kurmi.
2501 " Mahabu Prasad Tivni.
2502 " Bhavani B. Kurmi.
2503 " Bhadev Ramcharan.
2504 " Dhondu Narayanrao Surve.
2505 " Rajaram Bolar.
2506 " Krishna Datt Swara Than
2507 " Ahmad J. Meherally.
2508 " Maruthi Rai Dhondu Shivarker.
2509 " Madhavji Vithaldas.
2510 " Vallabhdas Maganlal Kautkeya.
2511 " Goverdhandas Javanchand Shah.
2512 Mrs. Mathurbai Gurid Patel.
2513 Sjt. Parasram Ramchandra Ghatker.
2514 " Prabhandas Chhaganlal
2515 Sjt. Purohit Jayantilal Karunashanker.
2516 Sjt. Motilal Poddar.
2517 Sjt. Indian Hossein.
1518 Sjt. Narsi Kasalachand.
2519 Sjt. Ramsing Arjoonsing Barad.
2520 Sjt. Moolchand Balchand.
2521 Sjt. Chotalal Jamnadas J. Gandhi.
2522 Sjt. Alladin.
2523 Sjt. Jayantilal Vallabhji Dhru.
2524 Sjt. Dharamdas Jagmohandas Bhoota.
2525 Sjt. Chandulal Chotalal.
2526 Sjt. Keshao Narayan Prabhu.
2527 Sjt. Dasapoa Krishnappa Naik.
2528 Sjt. Ramaniyaram Goverdhanram Tripathi.
2529 Sjt. Isoffalli Dawoodbhoy Contractor.
2530 Sjt. V. M. Purohit.
2531 Sjt. Prabhudas Vithaldas.
2532 Sjt. Vallabhdas Hazarilal.
2533 Sjt. Hoptulla Hassanaali.
2534 Sjt. N. N. Shah.
2535 Sjt. Chimanlal Madhavalal Shah.
2536 Sjt. Chandulal Anandji Kothari.
2537 Sjt. Ajodhyaprasad Suknandas Dave.
2538 Sjt. Pandurang Shivaram Ranade.
2539 Sjt. Pratap Narayan Bhagvandin.
2540 Spt. Murlidhar Dattatraya Kaikini.
2541 Sjt. Nathoo Maruti
2542 Sjt. Krishna Hari.
2543 Sjt. Ramkrishna Shambhu.
2544 Sjt. Devappa Govind Kumthe.
2545 Sjt. Shankar Vinayak Shevade.
2546 Sjt. Javerbhai Somabhai Patel.
2547 Smt. Maniben Chabildas Laxmidas Bhatia.
2548 Sjt. Ishwar Laloobhai Desai.
2549 Sjt. Chimanlal Lalchand Shah.
2550 Sjt. Chandulal H. Shah.
2551 Sjt. Ramniklal Chotalal.
2552 Sjt. Valji Jetha.
2553 Sjt. Gulam Mohamed Mohhidin.
2554 Sjt. Moreshwar Bhikaji Mahajan.
2555 Sjt. Javerilal Harivallabhdas Javeri.
2556 Sjt. Gandhi Kacharaji Nagji.
2557 Sjt. Vithaldas Pramchand.
2558 Sjt. Gaffarkhan Husseinkhan
2559 Sjt. Abraham Benjamin.
2560 Sjt. Ganpatram Abaji Masurkar.
2561 Sjt. Dayalal Narsi.
2562 Sjt. Fulchandbhai Govindbhai.
2563 Sjt. Hydersab.
2564 Sjt. Krishnaji Ganesh Kulkarni.
2565 Sjt. Ebrahim Latif Vahaid.
2566 Sjt. Valji Gulabchand.
2567 Sjt. Ambalal Thakordas.
2568 Sjt. Govindbhai Vira Patel.
2569 Sjt. Jadav Pragji.
2570 Sjt. Namdeo Ganuji Chavarmali.
2571 Sjt. Laxman Parshram More.
2572 Sjt. Sadashiv Shridher Pimpale.
2573 Sjt. Ambalal Naranlal Bhaget.
2574 Sjt. Mohanlal K. Nirmal.
2575 Sjt. Hiralal Maniklal.
2576 Sjt. Anandji Morarji Bhatia.
2577 Sjt. Purshottam Karsondas.
2578 Sjt. Champaklal Popatlal.
2579 Sjt. Mohanlal Motilal.
2580 Sjt. Panalal Garudlal.
2581 Sjt. Ganesh Vithal Changhule.
2582 Sjt. Harjivan Jadhovji.
2583 Sjt. Vrandavandas Purashotamdas Mehta.
2584 Sjt. Venilal B. Shroff.
2585 Sjt. Parshram Narayan Kavale.
2586 Sjt. Anant Narayan Guhagarker.
2587 Sjt. Kesarinath Anant Dandeker.
2588 Sjt. Tarachand Jasrajbhai Doshi.
2589 Sjt. Pandurang Ganpat Nadkarni.
2590 Sjt. Vasant Ramchandra Mankane.
2591 Sjt. S. Appaswamy.
2592 Sjt. S. Gopalraju.
2593 Sjt. Bansilal Parshottamdas.
2594 Sjt. Narrotamdas Ratanji.
2595 Sjt. Vithal Gopal Ghaisas.
2596 Sjt. Javerchand R. Master.
2597 Sjt. Ratilal Anandji.
2598 Sjt. Vinayek Sunderrao Talpade.
2599 Sjt. Dattaram Ganpat Ram.
2600 Sjt. Narsi Vithal Nakhava.
2601 Sjt. Harishchandra Mahadeoji Vaidi.
2602 Sjt. Thakorsi Deoji Moshi.
2603 Sjt. Hasun Umer Baig.
2604 Sjt. Gajanan Govind Brid.
2605 Sjt. Pandyar Narayan Rao.
2606 Sjt. V. S. Andhari.
2607 Sjt. Padmaker Krishna Randive.
2608 Sjt. Jhaverchand Goverdhandas Shah.
2609 Sjt. Parbhudas Hirachand.
2610 Smt. Parvatibai.
2611 Sjt. Gopinath Harishchandra Mhatre.
2612 Sjt. Kausiblal Himatlal Pandye.
2613 Sjt. Popatlal Dayabhai.
2614 Sjt. Ramchandra Purshotam.
2615 Sjt. Dattatraya Hari Ptrudeker.
2616 „ Pandurang Balkrishna Nurudker.
2617 „ Shanker Dhondu Podar
2618 „ Amrutlal Ranchoddas.
2619 „ Jugalprasad Bahishanker Trivedi.
2620 „ Shantilal Chotalal Thakker.
2621 „ Laxmichand Dhanjibhai.
2622 „ Prabhdas Chatrabhuj.
2623 „ Bhupa Pava.
2624 „ Mahendra Narandas Bansali.
2625 „ Maniklal Mohanlal Parikh.
2626 „ Ramnath R. Duve.
2627 „ Samar Bhadursingh.
2628 „ Manohar Damoder Samant.
2629 „ Narayan Poova.
2630 „ Musuridin Ramavater Duve.
2631 „ Chhotalal Jagjivan Doshi.
2632 „ Venktesh Ramrao Merleker.
2633 „ Gambhirdas B. Mehta.
2634 „ Prabhashanker Keshoji Rawal.
2635 „ Harishchandra Janardan Majeraker.
2636 „ Dayaram Ranchodji Panchal.
2637 „ Kantilal Chaganlal.
2638 „ Nandlal Mohanlal.
2639 „ Salebhai J.
2640 „ Harishanker Deshalal Viyas.
2641 „ Dattatrya, Vasudeo Hardiker.
2642 „ Dasaji Motilal Madholal.
2643 „ Papaji Bhumji Awar.
2644 „ Shivaschavarma.
2645 „ Naranrao Rambhau Naneker.
2646 „ Udhadas Moolchand.
2647 „ Namchand Soganlala Marwari.
2648 „ Shanghavi Bhagwandas Jamnadas.
2649 „ Anand Shanker Punamchand.
2650 „ Shanker Ganesh Trivedi.
2651 „ Maniar Kanji Manilal.
2652 „ Gopaldas Moolaji.
2653 „ Dwarkadassingh Narsinghai Sombasi.
2654 „ Pundlik Vithal Varule.
2655 „ Pritamlal Gokuldas Patel.
2656 „ Bhagwandas Ichharam
2657 „ Kodi Gopalrao.
2658 „ G. Poovappa Suvarna.
2659 „ Lakh Kalabhai Nandhawana.
2660 „ Parmananddas Hargovinddas.
2661 „ Tribhuvandas Vanmalidas.
2662 „ Bhagwandas Lakhbhai
2663 „ Sarvotam Pai Nagoshpai.
2664 „ Chandrakant Madhorao.
2665 „ Kalikaprasad Gaiadhar.
2666 „ V. N. Chellapan Pillai.
2667 „ Chhabildas Damodardas Mehta.
2668 „ Ramaniklal Mohanlal.
2669 „ Laxmanbhai Hiralal.
2670 „ Sitaram Narayan Madhupurkar.
2671 „ Dwarkadas Gopichand.
2672 „ Kisan Bapuji.
2673 „ Dattatrya Ganesh Karnik.
2674 „ Dattu Hari.
2675 „ Ramurti Boharilal.
2676 „ Kaesandas Parsottam.
2677 „ Jaintilal Hiralal.
2678 „ Harilal Vishram.
2679 „ Dwarkadas Gondhabhai.
2680 „ Kaji Abubaker Kaji Sadruddin.
2681 „ Chunilal Narottamdas Shah.
2682 „ Varajlal Magandal Solanki.
2683 „ Keshavlal Ramji.
2684 „ Tribhuvan Govind.
2685 „ Hiralal A. Bhat.
2686 „ Ramji Hansraj.
2687 „ Pannalal Shri Ram.
2688 „ Shah Monasi Moraji.
2689 „ Nagindas Jivandas.
2690 „ Shah Kantilal Dungershi.
2691 „ Deochand Ichharam.
2692 „ Modi Jaswantram Chandulal.
2693 „ Narottam Dahyabhai Panchal.
2694 „ Kapalchand Vallabhchand.
2695 „ Murlidhar Patwa.
2696 „ Narottamdas Govindji Panchal.
2697 „ Darji Mansukh Gopalji Parmar.
2698 „ Madhavbhai Jivanji Patel.
2699 „ Darji Khatmalji Kuvarji.
2700 „ Kanji Lalanji.
2701 „ Shivji Mulji.
2702 „ Vithaldas Upada.
2703 „ Sitaram Dayaji Prahmbhat.
2704 „ Jhaverchand Dhardichand Jhaveri.
2705 „ Anant Mahadeo Kareker.
2707 „ Ochhavlal Nathubhai Jarivali.
2706 „ Shantilal Mohanlal Trivedi.
2708 „ Damodar Vandravan.
2709 „ Vaman Dhondu Bgalker.
2710 „ Ishwarlal Mansukhram Bhat.
2711 „ Parshottam Odhavji.
2712 „ Laxmidas Dahyabhai.
2713 „ Chandulal Jagjivan.
2714 „ Ratilal Harkisandas.

BUTTER MERCHANTS' AND INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

In an urgent meeting held on Monday morning of the Committee of the Butter Merchants' Association, the following resolution among others was unanimously passed:—"The Committee endorse in toto the resolutions passed on Tuesday the 6th May at the meeting of the representatives of the 14 Commercial Bodies under the Presidentship of Mr. Walchand Hirachand and note with profound egret the attitude of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in lightly treating Mr. Walchand's letter to that Body asking them to withdraw their representatives from the Legislatures."

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS AT NAGPUR.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 12.

From April 25, picketing is begun at Nagpur under the supervision of Chaturbai Kotak, captain of Republican Army the trade of foreign cloth is almost stopped. To-day a Mohamedan woman tried her best to buy foreign cloth but could not get it for four hours. She after some time bought it but a Swayamsevika Rukhmabai implored her to return it and the woman returned the cloth and went away.

GERMAN MAKE BEST

WATER PROOF COATS.

"TILAK" Rs. 18

"GHANDY" Rs. 20

RABBIT BRAND.

From Rs. 9 to Rs. 25

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

K. C. MARROTT, The Sole Importers, 187, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

The Surest And Safest Remedy for PILES

HADENSA

No NECESSITY OF OPERATION when HADENSA used.
Recommended by All Well-known Physicians.
SOLD AT ALL THE CHEMISTS & STORES

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KESARI KUTSERAM
EGMORE . . MADRAS

AT ALL CHEMISTS

Agents: RATILAL BROTHERS 38 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

SATYAGRAHA & PLEADERS

—:o:—

Honavar Bar Association's Resolution.

HONAVAR, May 11.

At an extraordinary meeting of the members of the Bar Association held under the presidency of Mr. S. M. Chandravarker. it was resolved: "Whereas it has come to the notice of the members of the Honavar Bar that the action on the part of pleaders in collecting or contributing to, or their assistence in the collection or contribution of, funds towards the national cause is being looked upon as inconsistent with their duty as pleaders or with the terms of their sanads; it is therefore unaniously declared in the meeting assembled that in the considered opinion of this Bar, such act or assistance does no constitute any violation of their duties as pleaders; that any contrary interpretation is not warranted by the provisions of the Bombay Pleaders' Act; and that if such interpretation be put, it will seriously encroach on their legitimate rights as citizens—a contingency which they view with deep concern and alarm."—Free Press.

Mass Satyagraha In Dholera.

(From the Publicity Officer Dholera Satyagraha Samiti.)

On sixth May under orders of Sirdar Manishanker Trivedi whole taluka offered Satyagrah Dholera Dhandhuka, Barwala and Ranpur were four centres. In all over thirty thousand people took part in the Satyagrah. At Dholera where Sirdar Manishanker himself led ten thousand people of ten neighbouring villages manufactured contraband salt from seawater in presence of police. At Barwala and Dhandhuka salt depots were opened by volunteers under leadership of Amritlal Acharya and Lalitmohan respectively. At both places over ten thousand people took part and many bought contraband salt. At Ranpur a batch of volunteers under leadership of Trikamlal accompanied by five thousand people brought contraband salt from neighbouring State town of Nagnesh and sold it in Ranpur. When they entered Ranpur the customs police attempted to snatch salt from them. Two volunteers received injuries. Four leaders of Dholera have been put under arrest. Sirdar Manishanker Trivedi is also arrested.

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IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
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P. O. Saidpur (Bengal).

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DON'T FEAR ?
SCORPION STINGS

It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8, Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postag.
RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SUBSTANTIAL RISE IN MILL SHARES.

Some Profit Taking Near The Top.

Bombay, May 13.

The Bombay Stock Exchange re-opened to-day after 10 days and displayed firm tone. There was general buying in mill shares which resulted in substantial gains but at the top there was some profit-taking which resulted in some loss from the highest level. In the buying enthusiasm Bombay Dyeing was quoted at Rs. 845. Fazal Rs. 542/8, Century 335. Pearls 300, Pabaney 200, Simplex 112-8 and Swadesh Rs. 410. There was impressive buying for Tata Hydros. which flared to Rs. 1205. There was not much doing in Cement shares. Tata Iron & Steel shares ruled strong with marked absence of shares. Bombay-Burma shares also advanced with good demand.

There continue good demand for Indian mill cloth and the general sentiment is inclined to look for higher prices. Sharp advances are subject to reactions but any undue advance in the price of Indian mill cloth is bound to check the demand as the buying capacity of general public has declined owing to depression and lower values of raw products. Under the circumstances we think it best to have a constructive interest for the time being as our mills are well placed to buy cheapest Indian cotton. Outside India mills are curtailing production and with the present tariff we believe our mills have the best opportunity to regain the steady situation of the textile industry.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 13.

Bombay Dyeing 812,46,32,37
Century 312,32,23,28,21,22
Colaba 135,41
Crescent 113,23,18,20
Fazul 517,41,26.35
Indore 370,77,76
Madhowji 50,45
Nagpur 480,502, 498
New Great 215,37,33,35,33
Pearl 280,300,292,95,90,92
Simplex 100,10,6,8,7
Swadeshi XD 395,402,1
Burma 696,97,95
Hydro 1180,96,91
Tram 132,31-14
Deff. 305,11,300,2,300,1
Ord. 52,54,52-2,4
Bundi XD 16-12,
Indian 275,76
Katni Ord. 191.
Alcock N253-12

MILLS.

Bombay, May 13.

The Share Market will remain closed to-morrow on account of Parsi Holiday.

100 Ahm. Advance 372/8.
50 Apollo 4|10.
10 Bom. Cotton P. 3|12.
500 Bom: Cotton 136|4.
250 Bom. Dyeing 837/8.
250 Bradbury P: 160.
100 Century 322/4.
100 Century 305/
100 Central India P. 450.
100 Central India 498/12.
100 Colaba 141/4.
100 Coorla 160.
100 Crescent 120.
250 Currim 110.
250 David 100.
250 Dawn 60
10 E. D. Sassoon 0|7|3.
100 Elphinstone P. 20.
100 Elphinstone 8/8
250 Fazulbhoy 535.
100 Finlay 132.
1000 Framji Petit 190.
100 Gokak 160.
1000 Hindustan 1760.
100 Indore Malwa 376/4.
100 Jamshed Pref. 75.
250 Jamshed 18.
50 Kastoorchand 11.
100 Khatau 115.
100 Kohinoor 191/4.
250 Laxmi 1350.
100 Madhowji 45.
250 Madras United 400.
50 Mathuradas 20.
1000 Maneckji Petit 800.
100 Meyer Sassoon 50.
1000 Morarji 720.
50 Mysore 141/4.
200 New Great P. 170.
200 New Great 233/12.
100 New City 85
250 Pabani 192/8.
250 Pearl 292/8.
100 Phoenix 380
10 Premier 0|15|0.
100 Shapurji 6|8.
1000 Shahapur 1850
250 Simplex 107/8.
100 Swan 132|8.
100 Swadeshi 401/4.
25 Tata P. 14.
25 Tata 42.
500 Vishnu P. 605.
500 Vishnu 2125
1000 Western 875.

BANKS.

100/50 Baroda 72/8.
50|25 Central 15|4.
£10/5 Eastern 81.
500 Imperial 1,325.
500/25 Imperial Contr. 325.
100/50 India 91/4.
Union 3/6/-.

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 16/12.
70 Gwalior 82/8
250 Indian 278/12.
100 Katni 1st P. 98|8.
100 Katni 2nd P. 100|8.
40 Katni Df. 660.
100 Katni 191/4.
10 Punjab P. 10|2.
10 Punjab 11/2.
100 Sahabad 153|12.

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 9.
15 New India 19|10.
Oriental 1870.
Vulcan 77.

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 125
1000 Andhra Val. 687/8.
1000 Andhra Val. P. 980.
50 Bom. Tram P. 63/12.
50 Bom. Tram 131/14.
1000 Tata Hydro 1030.
1000 Tata Hydro Ord. 1,191/4.
1000 Tata Power P. 1,127.
1000 Tata Power 555.

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 790
100 Amritsar Patti 110|0.
100 Central Province 90.
100 Dho. Barramati 95/8.
100 Guzrat 73-0.
90 Mandra Bhon 59/8.
500 Tapti Valley 660.

MINING.

10 Central India 3|4.
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 135|0.
100 Tata Steel 2 P. 68/12
30 Tata Steel D 301/4.
75 Tata Steel 52/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 253/12
80 Bom. Uganda 20-0.
250 Bom. Steam P. 205.
250 Bom. Steam 207.
50 Bom. Telephone 53|4.
8s. Brit B. Petrol 4.
125 Bom. Burma Old 695.
50 Bom. Burma New 257/8
100 Ind. Bleaching 130.
15 Scindia 9/4.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 13.

In responding to the rise in American Futures, the local market opened at Rs. 263/8 for Broach J./A. delivery. At this level there was general buying which in conjunction with short-covering hardened prices to Rs. 265. The demand was satisfied and a reaction of Re. 1 followed on scattered profit-taking. Liverpool opening cables were quiet but steady. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 253.
Broach J/A. 265/4.
Oomra May 211.
Oomra July 221/4.
Bengal May 138.
Bengal July 193/8.
Broach J./A. Highest 266.
Broach, Lowest 263/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 13.

May	155.50 plus 0.60
Aug.	160.80 plus 0.20
Nov.	162.90 plus 0.60

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, May 13.

Bengal 186 May
Bengal 194 July
Broach 253 A-M
Broach 265 J-A
Umra 211 May
Umra 221 July

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, May 13.

Bengal	198	193	188	182
Sind	203	198	193	187
Punjab	196	191	186	180
Rajputana	198	193	188	182
Broach	262	259	255	250
P. A.	272	269	265	260
R. V.	264	261	257	252
Dholera	263	260	256	251
Kalajin	264	261	257	252
Cutch	270	267	263	258
Surat	352	349	345	340
Rajpipla	339	336	332	327
Navsari	357	354	350	347
Umra No. 3	221	217	213	209 —
C P No. 1	236	232	228	244 —
C P No. 2	228	224	220	216 —
Muthia	—	211	206	201 193

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 13.

100	G G Kesha & Co. Senabad	219
100	Do Khandwa	217
100	Do Khandwa	218
100	Do Indore	216
100	Do Wun	222
100	Aboobakar & Co. Budarpur	255
100	Do Shegaon	217
100	Nisho & Co., Banusa	214
100	Ital India & Co. Shegaon	217
100	Oshman Suleman Hakla 255	1|2
100	Japan T & Co. Hingoli	213
100	Do Jalna	211
100	Do Shenabad	229

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, 12.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality) Spot 19-5/16

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 30 Pts. Down To 39 Pts. Up

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER IN TEXAS.

Bombay, May 13.

Large tenders against May contract has weakened the position of Old Crop months. Undue high prices have forced curtailment of production to the extent of 50 per cent. While oversold state of new crop is easily responding to unfavourable crop reports. From the beginning of plantations we were receiving complaints of scarcity of rains in the West Belt. The situation was relieved in good time by beneficial rains but we have now to report further unfavourable condition due to excessive rains:—In the Eastern Belt the general condition was good but now there is need of rain. Thus over two-third of the cotton Belt the situation has taken an unfavourable start and we are not surprised to see heavy covering resulting in sharp advances in the prices of new crop:—The premium for the old crop month is gradually disappearing and if present unfavourable weather prolongs we look for further sharp advance. Yesterday the New York cotton futures market closed at a decline of 30 points for July while new crop months advanced 39 to 27 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points to 16.30c.

On the New Orleans Cotton Exchange old crop months ruled easy and closed at a decline of 27 to 31 points. Spot cotton prices closed 29 points to 15.39c.

U. S. A. Port Receipts were 14,000 Bales and exports amounted to 8,000 Bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 to 6 points. There was only small turnover of business and the market closed irregular unchanged to 4 points higher. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points to 8.56 and sales amounted to 3,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points to a rise of 1 point. Egyptian futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 6 points.

INDIAN COTTON BEST PURCHASE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. states:—

New York stock has increased and now stands at 1,51,000 Bales against 1,77,000 Bales same period last year. American mill consumption report for April due to-morrow is not likely to be bullish and with the accumulation of large stocks in New York and other centres, with a heavy decline in basis, the prospects for the disposal of old crop cotton are not very bright. There is we believe still a large short interest in new crop positions and any crop scarces will cause active covering as was seen in yesterday's market.

We prefer purchases on setbacks especially in Bombay which is now very much below parity and the statistical position of Indian cotton must daily become stronger and stronger.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Spot demand for American cotton has been small, but there has been a fair demand for certain outside growths. The Futures market remains very uncertain, and is more or less featureless. Crop news on the whole has been favourable, while reliable reports regarding acreage indicate that the reduction will be almost trifling. With trade nearly everywhere bad, however, the outlook is very involved.

Demand for Egyptian descriptions is still poor.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER REVIEW.

CLOTH: Business during the week has been very restricted. The situation in India has been a depressing influence, and quantities under negotiation from that country are very small. Offers for even small quantities have not been plentiful, while apart from odd lines, business with the Far East is still poor. Elsewhere, purchases have mostly been confined to small lots of various descriptions.

YARNS: conditions in both the American and Egyption sections have not improved, and the demand remains very slow.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 16.48 plus.03 lowest 16.10 —.35.

N. Y. October Highest 15.34 (2.55 p.m.) lowest 14.82 (10-05 a.m.)

Hornby:—"New York cables: Good spinners buying, too much rain West, too little East."

Reuter:—Market was nervous and irregular on possible heavy tenders. Prices advanced on excessive rains and covering by shorts.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Speculators forced to liquidate in order to spread position plus outside covering New Crop months caused change in difference, do not expect much further advance New Crop but July might regain strength at least temporarily."

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Messrs. Ladha Kalyanji, Jhaveri Bazar.
Messrs. Chandulal Dahyabhai, Chhipi Chawl, opp. Mulji Jetha Market.
Messrs. M. N. Tyabally, opp. Mulji Jetha Market.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 12.

July	16.15—.30
October	15.50+.39
December	15.38+.34
Jauary	15.38+.29
Middling Spot	16.30—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 12.

May	16.70—.27
July	15.78—.31
Middling Spot	15.39—.29

NEW YORK.

New York, May 12.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	16.33
October	Unquoted
January	Unquoted

New York. 11-45 a.m.

July	16.32
October	14.89
January	15.06

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, May 12.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 12.

	Opening	Closing
May		8.04—.02
June		7.97—
July	8.02	7.96—
August		7.88+.01
September		7.84+.02
October	7.84	7.80+.02
November		7.80+.03
December		7.82+.03
January		7.88+.02
February		7.86+.03
March		7.89+.03
April		7.91+.04
May		7.93—.
Middling Spot		8.56—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 12.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 12.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.60—.05
Scinde, Fine	4.85—.05
Scinde, Superfine	5.10—.05
Bengal, Good	4.35—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	4.60—.05
Bengal, Fine	4.85—.05
Oomra, Good	4.90—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	5.20—.05
Oomra, Fine	5.50—.05
Broach, Fully Good	5.90—.05
Broach, Fine	6.15—.05
Broach, Superfine	6.40—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 12.

May	13.20+.12
July	13.01+.03
November	12.70+.06
December	12.70+.05
January	12.79+.06
March	12.93+.06
Sakells F.G.F. Spot	14.15+.05

LONDON METALS.

London, May 12.

Copper Brazlers	£73
Yellow Metal	£57-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£16
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge	£11-7/8
Tin English Ingots	£146-3/4
Antimony, Foreign, Refined	£25-10-0

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, May 12.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63½ lb. Cargoes.
Seller May/June 38/3
Barletta Russo, per 62½ lb. Cargoes.
Sellers May/June 37/
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Sellers Afloat 49/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.
Sellers May/June 39/9

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb Spot d7-1/16 Sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 12.

T T London on Berlin	20.36-1/8
T T London on Amsterdam	12.07-3/4
T T London on Brussels	34.82
T T London Madrid	39.85
T T London on Milan	92.67
T T London on Berne	25.11
T T London on Paris	123.88
T T London on Prague	103.87

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1930.

DR. KITCHLEW JAILED.

—:o:—

Gets Three Years' Hard Punishment.

CONVICTED UNDER SEC 124-A

AMRITSAR, May 12.

Mr. Bawa Nanak Singh, Additional District Magistrate pronounced orders to day in the local sub-jail convicting Dr. Kitchlew, Sheikh Hissamdin, Dr. Santram and Sardad Teja Singh Chuharkana, prominent Congress workers under Section 124-A, I. P. C. for making speeches in Jallianwalla Bagh which have been held by the Court as seditious exciting disaffection and creating hatred against Government.

Dr. Kitchlew was convicted on three counts for three different speeches made on 12th and 13th April and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each count, his sentences aggregating to three years, as the sentences will run one after another.

DR. SANTRAM GETS 18 MONTHS.

Sheikh Hissamdin was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Dr. Santram to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Sardar Teja Singh Chuharkana was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate recommended to the Punjab Government that accused be treated as special "A" Class prisoners.—A. P.

"EXORCISE WAR SPIRIT"

—:o:—

"Manchester Guardian's Delusion."

LONDON, May 12.

"Manchester Guardian" hopes that now Gandhi is no longer in command, Indian leaders will again feel themselves free to exert their influence to help us in transferring controversy from plane of emotion to plane of reason. Neither is task easy. Enough has been said and done on both sides to call up war spirit. We must exorcise it."—Reuter.

—:o:—

Airman Engineer At Juhu.

MR. ENGINEER AT JUHU.

Mr. Engineer, the airman, arrived at the Juhu aerodrome at 2-55 p.m. on Tuesday from Karachi, He was met at some distance up by an aeroplane belonging to the Bombay Flying Club, which accompanied him to the aerodrome. Mr. Engineer made an excellent landing and was met by a large crowd at the aerodrome.

He will fly from Juhu to Panchgani this morning.

—:o:—

More Congratulations To Indian Airman.

LAHORE, May 12.

The Governor has telegraphed the following to Manmohan Singh Indian Airman:—"My hearty congratulation on successful termination of your flight. It is a feat of which Punjab is proud."

Another telegram sent by His Excellency to the President, Singh Sabha, Rawalpindi runs:—"I have been gratified to hear of successful termination of Manmohan Singh's flight. It is special source of pride to Punjab and to Rawalpindi his home district. Please convey my warmest congratulations to his father."—A. P.

Tata's "Hard Luck."

LONDON, May 12.

"It is hard luck. That is all", philosophically remarked the airman Tata on his arrival at Croydon, when he learnt that he had missed the Aga Khan's prize by a few hours as Mr. Engineer arrived at Karachi yesterday. Tata said he had perfect weather until he reached Italy. Then there were strong headwinds frustrating his intention of concluding the flight from Paris last night. Tata added: "I now learn I would have been too late anyhow."—Reuter.

TATA REACHES CROYDON.

LONDON, May 12.

Aviator Tata arrived at Croydon at 12.15 p.m.—Reuter.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes received the Chief and Rani of Jamkhandi, and the the Rani of Akalkot and her family, at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Monday.

Snapped after arrest: From Left to Right Mrs. Abbas Tyabji, Mrs. Kamaladevi and Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi who offered themselves for arrest. —Exclusive to the "Chronicle"

ABBAS TYABJI GETS SIX MONTHS' S. I.

Jagatram Dave Given Six Months' Hard Labour.

53 VOLUNTEERS JAILED FOR 3 MOS. EACH: 4 JUVENILES RELEASED.

From Our Special Representative.

JALALPORE, May 13.

The court precints were closely guarded by armed police when the trial was resumed this morning before Mr. E. D. B. Jewel. Divisional Magistrate of Sjt Abbas Tyabji Jagatram Dave and 57 others who are charged under section 143 I. P. C. with being members of unlawful assembly. Abbas Saheb, who was given a chair to sit severely replied to the court that he did not wish to add anything to statement already made. The rest of the accused who squatted in court room had also nothing to say.

Although the trial commenced at 10-30 large crowds including Muslims gathered outside the court premises earlier. Police barricated the entrance by drawing lorry across the gate and did not admit a single outsider in the court. Pressmen had to wait for considerable time in the Sun before they were admitted.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The Police Prosecutor, in his address, said the accuseds' objective was to raid the salt depot which was an offence under the Salt Act. He referred to the speeches of Mr. Abbas Tyabji, and said he incited the people to commit the said offence. He announced the intention of leading the raiding party at a meeting held in Jalalpur on 7th, and clearly told the followers to withdraw if they were afraid of the consequences of law. Therefore, the prosecutor contended, Mr. Abbas Tyabji and his band of followers were fully aware that they were committing a breach of the law, and should be dealt with according to law. Prosecutor also drew attention of the Court that among the accused there were four boys of tender age. They were (1) Prithamraj, (2) Vithaldas, (3) Laljee Parmar and (4) Mahadev who were below 18. As to the conviction of these juveniles the Prosecutor left it to discretion of court.

SENTENCES PASSED.

Magistrate passed judgment, sentencing Mr. Abbas Tyabji to six months' simple and Jugatram Dave to six months' hard labour.

The rest of the accused were sentenced to three months' rigorous with the exception of the four youngsters who were ordered to be released with a warning.

Mr. Tyabji who did not hear the sentence said smilingly "please repeat" and the Magistrate complied." To some volunteers who asked which class of prisoners they will be treated Tyabji retorted "ordinary."

INDIA'S SALVATION ONLY IN PURNA SWARAJ.

—:o:—

Why Tyabji Joined National Struggle.

JALALPORE, May 12.

Mr. E. D. B Jewel the First Class Sub divisional Magistrate took up at 3 p.m. the case against Abbas Tyabji, Jugatram Dave and 58 others under section 143. I.P.C. i.e. being members of an unlawful assembly with a view to break the Salt Act and other sections of the Indian Penal Code with intent to raid Dharasana Salt Works. The Court being small accommodation was limited and practically no members of the public were allowed except pressmen and a few ladies including Mrs. Gandhi. Mr. Tyabji was given a chair while the other volunteers squatted on the floor. While the complaint was being read Mr. Tyabji informed the Court that he and his comrades would take no part in the proceedings He would only make a short statement at some stage when he was entitled to it After the charge was framed the Magistrate asked Mr. Tyabji whether he could show cause why he should not be convicted. Mr. Tyabji then made the following statement:—

PESANTRY—PRIDE OF THE COUNTRY.

"In view of the reports we have received from Viramgaum and elsewhere of the behaviour of the Police and the Magistracy where brutal excesses were committed against the Satyagrahis, it is a great pleasure for me to record that our arrests were made in stict accordance with law and according to usages between gentlemen and gentlemen. I regard it as a work of thoughtfulness on the part of the District Magistrate to write to me to warn me of the consequences I would be liable to if I carried out my raid on the Dharasana Salt depot. Similarly it was very considerate of him to ask us to dissolve as he considered our assembly an unlawful one thus giving a chance to those who were not following our creed to separate themselves from us and on our refusal to insperse we were told that we would be taken into custody. Only one thing appeared to me to be uncalled for and that was a considerable portion of the forces that received us was armed with lathis. When I said it was rather a curious thing I was informed that the army of lathis was not aimed against us but preparations had been made against the villagers who had become non-violent only since Mahatma Gandhi went to Karadi

KIND OF TREATMENT."

"OUT TO DO AWAY WITH THIS Matwar. To this I have only to say that we are out to do away with this kind of treatment of our peasantry which is the pride of this country and the like of which exists nowhere in the world.

END THIS ACCURSED SYSTEM.

This prosecution and others of the has gind are futile as the whole country is up against the present system of Government which in 150 years has achieved nothing in raising us among other nations. Its positive achievement is only our economic ruin for the aggrandisement of England. It is mostly for the prevention of our further ruin that men like myself have joined in the present movement, for complete Swaraj in which alone we see our salvation. I trust that the whole of India will now rise like one man break the Salt Law and refuse payment of Land Revenue and thus bring to an end this accursed system of Government."

Magistrate: "You have not answered my question, Mr. Tyebji".

Sjt. Tyebji: "That you have got to find out from my statement. I have no concern with it. If you want to ask me any questions about facts, I will answer them."

Magistrate: "I asked you whether you had any cause to show why you should not be convicted. You can give me whatever answer you like."

"NOT GOING TO SHOW ANY CAUSE."

Sjt. Tyebji: "No. I am not going to show any cause."

Jugatram Dave was asked the same question and he replied as follows: "I am proud of being a member of the party which was led by the venerable Abbas Tyebji. I only want to tell you on a point of information that this morning I had not started with the intention of being a member of this august assembly. My sardar also had not ordered me to join. Yet I thank the Officer by whose good offices I was included in this assembly." Several of the other accused answered when they were asked their occupations as being students, servants of the motherland, destrovers of this satanic government, etc.

Sjt. Abbas Tyebji described his occupation as a worker in the national cause.

10 MEN IN EACH CELL.

After recording the statement of all the accused, the Magistrate proposed adjourning the case till to-morrow. One of the accused Valjibhai Desai brought to the notice of the Magistrate that accommodation in jail was very little and that they were put ten each in one cell. He wondered what would happen to them at night if they were to sleep like that. He asked for permission for all of them to sleep in the open. The Magistrate said he was sorry if they were in any way inconvenienced but he could not do anything to help them. They must make a complaint to the Jail Superintendent under whose care they were.

Mr. Tyabji requested the court to finish with the case as he would like the already over worked Police to be free from any more worry on their account. He realised that it would inconvenience the court for a short time. But he hoped the court would not mind it. The Magistrate after consulting Mr. Antia, the Prosecuting Officer continued the hearing of the case. Evidence of the Mr. Antia was recorded. He said he was on special duty as Salt Officer at Jalalpore. Substantiating the charge as to how Sjt Tyebji addressed meetings, declaring his intention to march on Dharasana salt depot and appealing people to break salt law. Mr. Antia filed his information with the Sub-Inspector of Police. Last night, he with the Dist Superintendant of Police served Mr. Tyebji with a notice warning him to desist from his unlawful intention. This morning the District Magistrate, Deputy Superintendant of Police and himself went to Karadi and found Mr. Tyebji and his 53 co-accused marching towards the salt works. At their first halt they were warned that they must disperse, being an unlawful assembly. They were also given a chance to disperse, but everyone refused. They were therefore arrested. The accused refused to cross-examine the Sub-Inspector of Police. It being past seven the case was adjourned till to-morrow.—F. P.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

—:o:—

"Reds" Not Responsible For Disturbances.

MR. BENN'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Benn replying to Sir William Davison said there was no evidence that Communist agents were responsible for any of recent disturbances in India, although the use of Red uniforms and carrying of hammer and sickle on banners were mentioned in some of official [illegible] telegrams.

Replying to various questions regarding situation in India Mr. Benn said:—"I should like to add I have authority of Sir William Birdwood, who during his recent tour, has seen very large numbers of Indian Officers and has long and intimate experience of the Indian army to say he is entirely satisfied that Indian army is completely loyal."—Reuter.

QUESTION OF SUMMARY OF SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

"Publication Of Anticipations Harmful".

LONDON, May 12

In the House of Commons, Mr. Benn speaking on the Simon Report added:—

He understood that Volume One was quite complete and was in printers hands. The Volume Two was very far advanced. As regards the question of summary he was unable to say more than that the matter was being considered. In view of the length of time which must necessarily lapse between the submission of the report and its publication in India and Britain opportunities of anticipation of its contents would be great. He declared the publication of such anticipations, even if they proved to be correct, would be very harmful to public interest —Reuter.

—:o:—

Three Nationalist Paper Suspended.

LAHORE, May 12.

Three Nationalist vernacular dailies namely "Zamindar", "Guru Ghantal" and "Pratap" from whom security had been demanded under the Press Ordinance have ceased publication from this morning. The "Zamindar," however, has commenced publishing cyclostyled news bullet ns. This paper reports that the Haji of Turangzai had collected forty thousand armed tribesmen in N. W. F. Province but his movements are uncertain.—A. P.

PATIALA ENQUIRY

—:o:—

Urgent Meeting Of States' People's Conference Working Committee.

RAJPUR, May 12.

In response to numerous enquiries from Indian States leaders and other friends about the attitude of Indian States People's Conference towards the arrangements for inquiry into the charges against the Maharaja of Patiala, as announced in the Government communique and seeking information as to the steps which the conference proposes to take, Mr. Manishankar Trivedi, General Secretary, is calling an urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the Conference at Bombay to discuss the whole question. The decision of the committee will be duly published for general information.—Free Press.

NO ENQUIRY INTO PESHAWAR RIOT.

Mr. Benn's Reply In Commons.

"SUPERCEDING ACTION OF INDIAN." GOVT UNNECESSARY."

LONDON, May 12.

In the House of Commons before quoting General Sir Birdwood's authorised statement Mr. Benn replying to the questioners said he was issuing a comprehensive statement based on the telegrams from the Government of India on the general situation in India as they saw it yesterday. He supplemented [illegible] yesterday's statement [illegible] this with the latest information regarding Sholapur and peaceful celebrations of the Muslim festival. He also reported that an air raid was carried out yesterday on the Haji of Turangzai. (Conservative cheers).

Mr. Benn replied in the negative to Sir Alfred Knox's request for holding enquiry into the recent events in Peshawar between April 23 and May 4. Mr. Benn said apart from the fact announced in the Government of India's communique that the Chief Commissioner N. W. F. Province had ordered an inquiry he did not see the necessity to supercede the Government of India's and the local action in matter.

Sir A. Knox asked why during the twelve days strong action was taken again the Congress Committee in view of the dangerous proximity to the Frontier which it might upset. Mr. Benn thought the Sir A. Knox was speaking [illegible] without full knowledge of the facts.

LORDS' INDIAN DEBATE ON 28TH.

Motion of Lord Peel to initiate Indian debate in Lords on Thursday has been postponed to May 28th.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BLACK ACT FOR N. W. F. PROVINCE.

—:o:—

SIMLA, May 12.

Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act has been extended to Kohat, Bannu and D. I. Khan districts so that it has operation now in the entire N. W. F. Province.—A. P.

"GURUKA BAGH MAY BE REPEATED AT DHARASANA."

Mahatma's Parting "Tips" To Satyagrahis. Of Freedom.

KARADI, May 11.

A Free Press representative interviewed Acharya Kriplani, who had the privilege of a long discussion with Mahatmaji a few hours before his arrest.

Asked as to how Mahatmaji viewed the awakening in the country and what were his plans Acharya Kriplani said: Mahatmaji was most anxious that the present energy and zeal should be utilised for constructive work. He wanted volunteers to live like soldiers doing their own cleaning, polishing, cooking and otherwise engaged in healthy sports.

Mahatmaji felt that it was Government's game not to arrest the rank and file of law-breakers but to tire them out. He wanted the volunteers not to lose their patience.

POTENTIALITIES OF DHARASANA.

Mahatmaji said that people could select other laws also to break. He had in view the Chaukidari tax in Behar and the forest laws in C. P.

He also felt, that Dharasana would provide many volunteers with work, as volunteers from other pats of the country might be required if the Government were to effect the arrest of all "raiders" Mahatmaji forsaw the possibility of another Gurukabag at Dharasana.—Free Press.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

—:o:—

KARACHI, May 12.

Yesterday in the presence of 12 000 people, among whom about 5,000 were women, seven lady Satyagrahis broke salt law. They prepared contraband salt, which was bought by two girls, Jamni Dharamdas and Miss Jaswantrai, each of whom paid Rs. 25.—Free Press.

CAPTAIN JOINS SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

KARRACHI, May 12.

Captain Dudari has resigned his Military Officership as a protest against Police "zulum" in Larkhana and he has joined the Satyagraha movement.—Free Press.

Resigned As Protest Against Gandhiji's Arrest.

—:o:—

KARACHI, May 12.

Mukhi Harikishendas, member of the Bombay Legislative Council representing Eastern Sind, has after consulting his electorate resigned his seat as a protest against Government's repressive policy and Gandhiji's arrest.

A REQUEST FOR RESIGNING.

Mr. Bhojsingh Pahlajani, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, representing Western Sind, has been requested by his constituency in public meetings to resign his membership.—Free Press.

15 CUTS WITH WHIP FOR YOUNG "OFFENDER"

—:o:—

BELGAUM, May 12.

Annaji Butalik Vasudeo, Kulkarni, Ramu Palkar, Vinayak Kelkar, Purshottam Prabhu and Janardan Nakadi who were arrested in connection with yesterday's bonfire were tried and sentenced to 7-1/2 months' rigorous imprisonment, under Section 143 I.P.C. Narayan Gawade being too young was ordered to be given 15 cuts with a whip. Cases against Dabade and others were postponed for to-morrow. It is authoritatively learnt that Sjt. Narayanrao Joshi pleader, has applied to the Superintendent of Police under what law was it that people wearing Khaddar caps were prohibited entry in Fort as well as in courts to attend cases against political leaders.—Free Press.

Police Disperse Madras Satyagrahis.

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 11.

With the object of defying the order under Section 144 a batch of volunteers led a procession from Udayavanam. Scarcely had the procession gone 20 yards when the Police came on the scene and pushed the crowd back into Udayavanam.

The crowd started again but was again pushed back. This was repected a number of times but finally the volunteers came outside Udayavanam and sat on the roadside and addressed the gathering.

At Perambur, where mostly mill-hands live, a meeting was addressed this evening by volunteers but the Police dispersed the meeting injuring several persons.—Free Press.

Picketing In Amod.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

AMOD, May 12.

Picketing of the liquor-shops is going on with unabated enthusiasm. Several volunteers go near the liquor-shop and advise the liquor-drinkers to desist from the evil practice of drinking.

The shop-keepers of Amod observed three spontaneous "Hartals" in view of Gandhiji's arrest.

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